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STUDIES ON ETHIOPIAN BRACONIDÆ, WITH A CATALOGUE OF THE AFRICAN SPECIES.

By Charles T. Brues.

STUDIES ON ETHIOPIAN BRACONIDÆ, WITH A CATALOGUE OF THE AFRICAN SPECIES.[1]

By Charles T. Brues.

Since the publication of my recent paper on South African Braconidæ in the Annals of the South African Museum,[2] I have received several additional collections of material and these are dealt with in the present paper. They include the following series: A lot from the Durban Museum, received through the courtesy of the Director, E. C. Chubb, collected almost entirely in Natal; an extensive series belonging to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology in London, sent by Dr. G. A. K. Marshall, collected in various parts of eastern and southeastern Africa; a small, but very interesting, lot received from Dr. Joseph Bequaert, collected in the Belgian Congo, mainly by his brother, Dr. M. Bequaert.

I have been able to recognize a number of previously described species in these collections, but in spite of the large number of African forms made known during the past twenty years, a considerable series prove to be hitherto undescribed and descriptions of these are appended.

The most recent catalogue of Braconidæ is that contained in the Genera Insectorum issued in 1904. This contains 161 African species, but since that time about one thousand additional ones have been described from this region. As these descriptions are widely scattered, it has seemed advisable to prepare a new catalogue and this has been done at considerable labor, with the hope that it may aid in any further studies of the African fauna, which is extremely extensive and very imperfectly known, especially among the smaller species.

The types of the new species received from the Durban Museum and the Imperial Bureau of Entomology have been returned to these institutions.

The small family Alysiidæ has been included in the present account as it is sometimes considered to rank as a subfamily of Braconidæ.

Subfamily STEPHANISCINÆ.

Doryctophasmus Enderlein.

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 18 (1912).

[1] Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University, No. 260.

[2] Vol. 19, pp. 1–150, 1924.

Doryctophasmus africanus sp. nov.

♀. Length 5.5 mm.; ovipositor 4 mm. Generally dull brownish yellow; antennæ and sheaths of ovipositor blackish; propodeum, first tergite and tip of abdomen piceous; pleuræ darkened above; wings subhyaline, veins dark brown; stigma black, pale yellowish at base and tip. Head, seen from above, fully as thick as wide, the temples parallel behind the eyes, then suddenly contracted; occiput broadly and very deeply emarginate; eyes strongly protuberant; ocelli in a large triangle, the posterior pair nearly twice as far from one another as from the eye-margin; anterior ocellus placed just below a sharp transverse ridge which defines the upper edge of a large frontal excavation. Front and vertex shagreened, semiopaque; face finely and transversely wrinkled; malar space one-fourth the length of the eye, cheeks smooth, temples faintly shagreened. Antennæ very slender; scape scarcely longer than thick; first flagellar joint longer than the scape and pedicel together, much widened and flattened, except at apex, and very closely punctate (these punctures are evidently sense-pits); following joints very slender and much elongated. Pronotum well-developed, shagreened, with a striated furrow along its posterior margin; middle lobe of mesonotum prominent, as broad as long, with a broad and deep median impression; notauli weakly crenulate, meeting in a broad curve before the base of the scutellum; mesonotum densely shagreened; axillæ very large, triangular. Scutellum small, with four foveæ at the base. Propodeum about as long as wide at base, narrowed apically, evenly convex; base shagreened; apex reticulate. Pro- and mesopleuræ above opaque, the latter below shining; sides of propodeum subshining, shagreened. Hind coxæ broadly oval, shagreened, much swollen but not toothed below. Abdomen subpetiolate; first tergite noticeably widened near apex which is twice as wide as the base, very finely rugose, with longitudinal wrinkles at apex; second tergite longitudinally aciculate, as broad as long, with a raised line near each side, outside which the surface is finely granulate; apical segments smooth and polished. Legs short and stout. Radial cell nearly attaining the wing-tip; second section of radius shorter than the first, the two together as long as the width of the stigma; third very long and straight. Second cubital cell very short above, three times longer below, the first intercubitus continuous with the recurrent nervure and very oblique; the second intercubitus vertical, half as long as the first and longer than the second section of the radius; first section of cubitus strongly sinuous; basal vein thickened; submedian straight, the nervellus interstitial with it; nervulus post-

furcal by its own length. Submediellan cell in hind wing one-fourth as long as the mediellan; basellan vein prolonged downwards nearly to the wing margin; radiellan cell simple, narrow.

Type from Mfongosi, Zululand (W. E. Jones), March.

This species seems to be most closely related to Doryctophasmus although it may quite possibly not be congeneric with the type species which is from New Guinea.

Subfamily BRACONINAE.

Microbracon Ashmead.

Bull. Colorado Biol. Assoc., vol. 1, p. 15 (1890).

Microbracon suspectus sp. nov.

♀. Length 4 mm.; ovipositor two-thirds as long as the abdomen. Head and base of abdomen yellowish; thorax mostly black above and below. Wings distinctly infuscated; stigma and veins black or piceous. Legs black, the second joint of trochanters, four anterior tarsi and calcaria fulvous. Antennæ black. Head rather pale yellow, with the ocellar area and a large triangular spot on the occiput, black. Thorax with the notauli, scutellum and a broad band including practically all the pleuræ, ferruginous. Abdomen pale brownish yellow except the tip of the petiole and the median half of the third and following abdominal segments which are black. Body rather noticeably white pubescent, especially on the sides of the propodeum and on the tibiæ. Head less than half wider than long, smooth on the vertex and behind; sharply and obliquely narrowed behind; the front and face finely shagreened and subopaque. Malar space shorter than the antennal scape, Antennæ with more than 22 joints (tips missing), slender and much tapered apically, first four flagellar joints nearly twice as long as broad, gradually shortening but all joints considerably longer than wide. Ocelli rather large, on a distinct tubercle, the posterior pair half as far from one another as from the eye. Mesonotum and scutellum faintly sparsely punctulate, shining. Notauli narrow, clearly defined, the middle lobe not noticeably elevated. Propodeum shining, finely sparsely rugose on the sides; medially with a quite distinctly defined impression; on its posterior face obliquely striate on each side of the groove, the striæ converging posteriorly. Pro- and mesopleuræ shining, the latter faintly shagreened below; sides of propodeum minutely rugoso-punctate, opaque. Petiole of abdomen scarcely widened behind, its median plate triangular, flat,

irregularly sculptured. Gaster elongate oval, slightly more than twice as long as broad. Second segment less than twice as wide as long, its hind margin strongly sinuate at the middle; median basal area distinctly defined by a fine marginal raised line, elongate triangular, extending halfway across the segment; disc of segment without trace of impressions. Third segment three-fourths as long as the second on the median line, separated from it by a deep, broad, coarsely crenulated furrow; anterior angles greatly produced forward and indistinctly separated from the rest of the segment by an impression; the posterior edge with a very distinct rim. Fourth, fifth and sixth segments progressively shorter, each with a delicate but very distinct raised posterior rim. Entire gaster finely rugose and subopaque, the sculpture growing finer and the surface less opaque apically. Legs quite slender although the hind femora are moderately and the hind tibiæ slightly thickened. Stigma distinctly more than twice as long as broad; first section of radius one-third as long as the second, third equal to the other two; second cubital cell very long and slightly narrowed apically; second intercubitus nearly perpendicular to the second section of the radius and slightly over one-third its length; first discoidal cell distinctly petiolate, the base nearly twice as high as the apex; recurrent nervure received more than half its length before the tip of the first cubital cell.

Type from Umbilo, Durban, Natal, June 21, 1915 (A. L. Bevis). Type in the Durban Museum.

This species will run to *M. sectator* in my key to the South African species (Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 19, 1924) but it differs by the strongly sinuate suturiform articulation, the vertical second intercubitus, slender legs and distinct median impression on the propodeum. The anterior corners of the third segment are quite distinctly separated from the disk which indicates an approach to Chelonogastra although the species could not otherwise be confused with that genus.

Microbracon hector sp. nov.

Length 5–5.5 mm.; ovipositor as long as the abdomen, exclusive of the petiole. Head, thorax and legs mostly black; abdomen fulvous, blackened medially on the fourth and following segments; wings very distinctly and evenly infuscated; veins and stigma piceous. The head is fulvous except the mouthparts and upper surface; the thorax is marked with fulvous as follows: propleuræ; tegulæ; notauli, broadened laterally in front and confluent behind; an oblique stripe on

propodeum behind the spiracle. Second joint of all trochanters yellow; legs otherwise black except for fuscous calcaria. The black markings of the apical abdominal segments do not extend to the sides and the ovipositor sheaths are black. Head decidedly less than twice as broad as long, the temples gradually narrowed and broadly rounded behind; ocelli close together, the posterior ones less than one-third as far from one another as from the eye; front, vertex, temples and cheeks smooth and polished; face very finely rugose. Antennæ with 29 joints, short, their tips reaching about to the apex of the third abdominal segment; joints gradually growing shorter, basal ones slightly longer than wide, others quadrate. Mesonotum smooth and shining, broader than long, the notauli deeply impressed, the median lobe very slightly protuberant. Scutellum subtriangular, as long as broad, smooth and shining, its basal impression narrow, but very sharply and clearly foveate. Propodeum smooth and shining, without median carina or groove. Pleura impunctate, shining; mesopleura without groove. Abdomen rather elongate, the gaster more than twice as long as wide; apex of second segment not quite twice the median length; suturiform line straight except for its curve forwards at the side, very finely crenulate; base of second segment entirely without median basal area and the disk without indications of grooves. Third segment two-thirds as long as the second, more than four times as wide as long; fourth to sixth gradually shorter; the second and third segments are finely rugose and subshining, the third without distinct apical rim; fourth more shining and less clearly rugose; fifth and sixth progressively more nearly smooth; ovipositor sheaths with short pubescence. Legs unusually stout, hind femora, tibiæ and tarsi distinctly flattened. Stigma more than twice as long as wide; first section of radius one-third as long as the second; third slightly shorter than the two together; second cubital cell not narrowed apically, the second intercubitus perpendicular to and scarcely half as long as the second section of the radius; first discoidal cell scarcely petiolate, its tip almost as wide as its base; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell distinctly before its tip. Body, especially the legs, conspicuously white pubescent.

Type from Durban, Natal, November 10, 1919 (C. N. Barker). Type in the Durban Museum.

In my key to the South African species (Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 18, 1924) this will run to couplet 10. From *M. sesamiæ* Cameron it differs by its entirely black legs, infuscated wings and elongate abdomen. From *M. celer* Szép. as I have identified that

species it differs in the same way; *M. celer* also possesses a distinct median basal area on the second segment.

Microbracon recessus Szépligeti.

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 598 (1911) (*Bracon*).

A considerable series (15 specimens) of both sexes from Morogoro, Tanganyika (A. H. Ritchie) sent by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology appear to be this species as they agree with Szépligeti's description in all details which he mentions. The face is elevated medially as an elongate tubercle which is very conspicuous in both sexes. The eyes are rather small, entire, twice as wide as the length of the sharply grooved malar space. The head is faintly shagreened above, the mesonotum distinctly so and the abdominal sculpture shows a distinct tendency to form longitudinal aciculations, especially in the male.

The series was bred from *Sylepta derogata*, the Cotton Leaf-roller. In India *Microbracon lefroyi* Dudgeon & Gough has been reared from caterpillars of this pest, but that species may be distinguished from the present one by the fewer antennal joints, partly black body and in lacking a large distinct oval area at each side of the second abdominal segment which extends halfway to the posterior margin.

Also from Durban, Natal, 1 ♀ (A. L. Bevis) sent by the Durban Museum; and Weenen, Natal (H. P. Thomasset), two females sent by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

Microbracon postfurcalis Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 28 (1924).

Doonside, Natal, January 13, 1917 (A. L. Bevis). The nervulus is not quite so clearly postfurcal as in the type.

Microbracon latifasciatus Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 22 (1924).

Umbilo, Durban, Natal, August 4, 1923 (A. L. Bevis).

Microbracon hieroglyphicus Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 123 (1924).

Umbilo, Durban, Natal, October 12, 1919 (A. L. Bevis); Durban, Natal, September 27, 1919.

Microbracon celer Szépligeti.

Bull. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 101 (1913) (*Bracon*).

There is a specimen probably of this species from Umbilo, Durban, Natal, September 6, 1919 (A. L. Bevis). There is a distinct raised smooth median basal area on the second segment which is fully four times as broad as long; the second cubital cell is one-half as high at apex as long above, the first discoidal cell twice as high at base as at apex and the third section is as long as the other two while the first is half as long as the second. The antennæ are 26-jointed.

Braconella Szépligeti.

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 587 (1906).
Roman, Entom. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 115 (1910).
Brues, Ann. S. African Mus., vol. 19, p. 19 (1924).

Numerous specimens are before me, belonging to two very distinct forms. One series of both sexes from Doonside and Durban, Natal have the thorax shagreened and subopaque and these are what I regarded as *B. minor* (1924). The others have the head above, mesonotum and the pleuræ polished and sparsely, minutely punctate. The female of this form measures 4 mm. and the males are smaller. Possibly they are referable to *B. major* Szép. which Roman (1910) thinks is not separable on the basis of size and color as described by Szépligeti. The shining species is from Zanzibar and Durban.

Iphiaulax Förster.

Verh. naturf. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 243 (1862).

This genus, or group of genera, includes over 300 described African species and as it is well represented throughout the world, especially in the tropics, presents a very difficult taxonomic problem. Good structural characters are available for a large majority of the species and a great range of color characters of both body and highly ornamented wings are exhibited in almost endless permutation. Many generic names have been proposed to include one, several, or occasionally a larger group of species. Of these already at least sixteen are represented in the African fauna and many more are based on Malayan and Neotropical species in addition to a few others from other regions. This immense complex has been generally known as Iphiaulax, but this is not the oldest name to be applied to any of the species now

generally included. They were first included in the old genus Bracon from which all have necessarily been removed as this name is based upon a totally different species of another group (*Cremnops* Förster, non Fabricius). Cyanopterus Haliday (1836) antedates Iphiaulax by many years and has recently been used to include some species in addition to the type.

If Cyanopterus and Iphiaulax be finally recognized as distinct genera, both names will remain in use and I feel satisfied that it will be possible in the future to recognize a number of genera, but cannot believe that any attempt to do so at present does more than to add greater confusion to that now existant.

I have, therefore, referred to all the African species as Iphiaulax *sens lat.* in the present paper as well as in the catalogue. There is also another reason for this procedure; several entomologists, particularly Szépligeti, have applied the same specific name to different species in the several genera or groups. Any final attempt to combine any of these genera must entail the proposal of new names for such homonyms and the introduction of any new names on a tentative basis would be most unfortunate. Consequently it will be noticed that several specific names appear more than once in the list.

These insects are evidently in a very active state of evolution and as is usual in such cases there has been the tendency on the part of a number of workers to multiply generic names, quite generally without reference to one another. It is sincerely to be hoped that no more may be added until the status of those already used has been determined.

Iphiaulax bucephalus sp. nov.

♀. Length 11 mm.; ovipositor 5 mm. Fulvous, the abdomen black beyond the petiole, except the median area of the second segment; antennæ and the hind tibiæ and tarsi black. Wings variegated; basal section to the middle of the median cell pale yellow; remainder black, small spot in first cubital cell above yellow, a small streak below this spot and a spot below the apex of the first cubital cell hyaline; a spot beyond the second intercubitus and a minute spot above it also hyaline; basal half of stigma yellow; apical half black. Head nearly as thick as wide; temples semicircularly narrowed; occiput excavated medially; front impressed, less deeply so in the middle than at the sides above each antenna; head shining, smooth above and behind, the face sparsely punctate at the sides and with a few transverse striæ in the center. Eyes oval, more than twice as broad as

the malar space which bears an indistinct furrow. Antennæ slender, longer than the body, the apex of the scape excavated externally at tip which is prolonged below; first flagellar joint one half longer than wide, joints beyond the middle strongly transverse. Thorax long and slender, notauli impressed for their entire length, but broad and very shallow; median lobe very slightly elevated. Entire thorax smooth and shining; scutellum with a very narrow, finely crenulate groove at base. First segment of abdomen about half longer than wide, but little narrowed basally; median lobe smooth, not very convex; depressed side pieces of equal width, with some very indistinct cross carinæ and a carinate external margin. Second and following segments smooth and shining. Second segment a little wider than its length at the middle, the apical margin strongly curved; basal area small, very distinct, prolonged as a carina that extends nearly to the suture and then reappears on the depressed basal third of the third segment; at each side of the median carina there extends from the basal area a very short, oblique carina that crosses a very distinct broad groove which extends along the sides of the area and back along each side of the median carina; sides each with a large oval impression bounded inwardly by a ridge that extends from the anterior angle backwards and toward the median line; first suture very deeply impressed, but not crenulate. Third segment as long as the second at the sides, but much shorter medially, its oblique grooves strongly crenulate, meeting at the median line and attaining the sides be' ind the middle so that the anterior corners are very large and triangular. Suture at base of fourth segment sharply crenulate; the anterior corners of the fourth segment large, the oblique grooves strongly crenulate. Apical margins of all segments curved and declivous, but not margined; gaster broadly lanceolate, broadest at the apex of the third segment. Legs slender, the posterior tibiæ and sheaths of ovipositor rather densely clothed with stiff hairs. Radius arising considerably before the middle of the stigma, extending almost to the wing-tip; nervulus slightly postfurcal; cubitus sharply bent at base; stalk at base of second cubital cell one-fourth as long as the recurrent nervure; upper side of second cubital cell two and one-half times as long as the apical side.

Type from Natal; Illivo River, April 6, 1916.

This species will run to *I. trichiosomus* Cameron in my key to the South African species, but differs conspicuously in the sculpture of the abdomen. It falls in the group Ipobracon. It resembles *I. atricauda* Enderlein in color and sculpture, but the cubitus is angulate at the

base, the basal suture of the third abdominal segment is crenulate and the basal median area of the third segment much smaller.

The form of the suturiform articulation is unusual as the posterior margin of the second segment projects backward over the base of the third and does not appear to be anchylosed with it except at the sides.

Iphiaulax bipunctipennis sp. nov.

♀. Length 9 mm.; ovipositor 12 mm. Fulvous, the head somewhat paler; antennæ and sheaths of ovipositor black; last joint of four hind tarsi piceous; wings pale yellowish, each fore wing with a hyaline streak below the base of the stigma and a pair of small round blackish spots along the costal margin, one between the basal vein and stigma and the other at the apex of the stigma; veins and stigma fulvous except the tip of the stigma which is included in the apical wing spot. Head about as thick as wide, the temples very broad behind the eyes, then suddenly contracted; occiput weakly excavated; surface smooth and polished except the face which is shining and sparsely punctate with a small impunctate space at the middle. Eyes broadly oval, three times as wide as the malar space. Scape elongate oval, simple at apex; basal joints of flagellum longer than wide, those beyond quadrate but not becoming transverse. Thorax rather elongate, smooth except for sparse minute punctures on the sides of the propodeum. Notauli not impressed; scutellum at base with a rather coarsely crenate groove. First segment of abdomen fully half longer than wide, but little narrowed basally; its median part only slightly convex, irregularly, more or less longitudinally striate reticulate; side pieces narrow, of even width, longitudinally grooved. Second segment not much wider than long, smooth on the large anterior corners, rather coarsely longitudinally striated elsewhere; median area small, shield-shaped, not very clearly defined, more finely sculptured than the rest of the segment; the anterior corners are set off by a short oblique groove inwardly and behind by an oval, impressed nearly smooth lateral area. First suture broad, evenly striate. Third and fourth segments finely reticulate striate, their posterior margin smooth and polished. Third segment as long as the second, its anterior corners raised, smooth inwardly, not limited behind by a distinct furrow. Base of fourth segment with a striate groove. Radial vein originating near the middle of the stigma and ending a considerable distance before the wing tip, its third section one-third longer than the second; cubitus straight or scarcely bent at the base; nervulus

interstitial or faintly postfurcal; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell very near its tip.

Type from the Belgian Congo, Lubumbashi, Katanga, lat. 11° 45′ S., long. 27° 40′ E., November 15, 1920 (Mich. Bequaert). Paratype from the same locality, December; this is considerably smaller, 7.5 mm.

This species will be easily recognized by the peculiar color pattern of the wing. It does not fit very well in any of the groups defined by Szépligeti but will run to Ipobracon in his table.

Iphiaulax fulvoater sp. nov.

♀. Length 15 mm.; ovipositor 9 mm. Head, thorax and four anterior legs entirely dull fulvous; antennæ, abdomen and hind legs, including coxæ, black. Anterior wing pale yellow on basal sixth, black beyond, except for the stigma which is orange on basal two-thirds with a streak below it, a spot beyond the upper end of the recurrent nervure and a very thin streak along the second intercubitus hyaline. Hind wing entirely black, except the extreme base.

Head as thick as broad, the temples full, very sharply rounded behind; occiput strongly emarginate at the middle; front very deeply excavated above each antenna. Face rugose, coarsely transversely striate in the middle. Eyes elongate oval, not emarginate inwardly, nearly three times as long as the malar space. Antennal scape much enlarged apically, one-half longer than wide, compressed, the apex produced below and deeply emarginate apically; first joint of flagellum fully twice as long as thick; second and third much shorter; following becoming strongly transverse, those near apex quadrate. Third joint of maxillary palpi noticeably enlarged. Pronotum with a crenulate transverse groove. Mesonotum elongate, notauli indicated in front, absent behind; propleura with a curved impression medially; mesopleura with a smaller one anteriorly above. First segment of abdomen nearly twice as long as broad, very strongly elevated medially for its entire length; reticulate striate, the sculpture coarser and strongly oblique laterally; side furrows narrow, foveately cross-ridged apically. Second segment strongly widened behind, apex one-fourth broader than long, the posterior margin raised, arcuate. Median area strongly elevated, convex, especially in front, nearly half as wide and half as long as the segment, triangular and continued to the margin by a sharp median carina, its surface shagreened basally, beyond finely longitudinally and irregularly striate. Lateral areas minute, smooth, triangular; from them there extends behind an oblique ridge which

separates a deep inner and more shallow outer depression; inner impressions with several longitudinal carinæ; sides coarsely irregularly striate. Third segment coarsely and irregularly striate, anterior corners rather large, smooth, triangular; wider and shorter than the second; its basal groove striate medially, coarsely foveate laterally, oblique grooves broad and more or less smooth; apex smooth, without marginal line, not elevated. Fourth segment shorter than the third, similarly sculptured; fifth more finely striate over entire surface; sixth smooth. Sheaths of ovipositor clothed with short hairs. Radial cell reaching the tip of wing; radius arising before middle of stigma, its first section half as long as the first intercubitus; cubitus angulate near the base; stalk of second cubital cell one-third as long as the recurrent nervure; second cubital cell slightly widened apically; nervulus slightly but distinctly postfurcal.

Type from Rhodesia; Bulawayo.

This species resembles *I.* (*Eumorpha*) *nigripennis* Szép. in color but the fourth and fifth segments are striate and the hind legs are entirely black.

Iphiaulax radiator sp. nov.

♀. Length 7 mm.; ovipositor as long as the abdomen. Head and thorax, including coxæ and trochanters, black; palpi, narrow orbits, tegulæ, basal scutellar furrow metanotum and spot on propodeum behind reddish or yellowish; abdomen dull yellow, infuscated beyond the second segment; legs clear light yellow, apex of hind tibiæ and hind tarsi black. Fore wing from base to the basal vein yellowish hyaline, moderately infuscated beyond, with a hyaline cloud occupying the first cubital cell, another oval one about the second intercubitus and a small indistinct one at the base of the radial cell; hind wing yellowish hyaline, weakly infuscated on apical third; stigma black, venation pale basally, dark on the apical half of the wing. A stout species with broadly oval abdomen, more or less the shape of Microbracon. Head decidedly broader than thick, gradually narrowed behind the eyes, the occiput broadly and gently excavated; front very weakly impressed above the antennæ. Antennæ not quite as long as the body 47-jointed; scape strongly compressed, simple at apex, more or less subtriangular, but little longer than high at tip; three basal joints of flagellum longer than wide; those beyond quadrate. Face shining, very sparsely punctulate; malar space one-fourth the width of the eye, with a rugulose spot just median to a very indistinct furrow. Mesonotum short, broadly elevated medially, the

notauli obsolete; scutellar groove distinctly crenulate. Propodeum evenly convex above. First segment of abdomen as broad as long, the sides distinctly angulate at the basal third; basal half smooth, gently concave, including the median portion which is convex behind where it is coarsely longitudinally striate-reticulate; side pieces broad, imperfectly cross-striated; lateral edge raised, carinate. Median basal area of second segment large, triangular, smooth, about half as long as the segment; radiating from this are about 12 short carinæ, the median one attaining the margin of the segment and the lateral ones attaining a broad lateral groove which extends from near the anterior corner backwards and inwards to near the posterior margin; sides of this segment coarsely punctate-reticulate; posterior margin curved on each side and feebly bent forwards toward the middle, more than twice as long as the median length. Third, fourth and fifth segments coarsely longitudinally, more or less irregularly striate, their posterior borders forming a smooth, weakly convex rim. Third segment four times as broad as long; basal groove broad, coarsely striate; anterior corners rather small, convex. Fourth and fifth segments successively shorter, each with a crenate basal groove. Legs short, the hind pair rather stout. Radial cell rather long, but not reaching the wing tip; cubitus with a very slight angulate bend at its extreme base; nervulus interstitial; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell very near the apex; second cubital cell with parallel sides; first intercubitus strongly oblique; the second nearly perpendicular, almost half as long as the second section of the radius..

Type from Natal; Durban, February (C. N. Barker).

This species is related to *I. spilopus* Cameron, to which it will run in my key to the South African species. It differs by the shorter radial cell in which the third section of the radius is hardly as long as the second, by the wholly black (not annulate) hind tarsi, large triangular plate on second abdominal segment and by the presence of pale spots on the apical half of the wing.

Iphiaulax phosphor Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 42 (1924).

Seven specimens, including the female which has not been described. Natal; Durban, December to April (♂ ♀) (C. N. Barker) Widenham, December (A. L. Bevis).

The female as usual differs by its smaller eyes, three times as long as the malar space; the median areas of the third and fourth segments

are practically smooth although there is a trace of several weak striæ on the third; the yellow at the base of the wing is less extensive and extends over only the basal two-thirds of the submedian cell; the hyaline crossband below the stigma does not extend completely across the wing, disappearing at the middle of the discoidal cell. The nervulus varies from almost interstitial to strongly postfurcal.

A complete description of the female is given below:

♀. Length 15 mm.; ovipositor 5 mm. Head, thorax and first abdominal segment dull fulvous, antennæ and remainder of abdomen black; legs fulvous, hind tibiæ and tarsi black. Wings yellow halfway to the nervulus, black beyond; stigma yellow, black at tip; a small yellow spot below the stigma, a hyaline streak across the first cubital cell, enlarged below the cubitus; a small spot on the second intercubitus and a spot above this in the radial cell; hind wing yellow on basal fourth. Head wider than thick, obliquely rounded and narrowed behind the eyes; occiput broadly and deeply excavated; impressed line behind ocelli much deepened at the sides; frontal impression large. Face finely rugose, transversely wrinkled at the middle and punctate below at the sides. Eye nearly circular, feebly emarginate inwardly; malar furrow rather distinct, half as long as the width of the eye. Face clothed with conspicuous, sparse, long, black bristly hairs. Antennal scape one-half longer than broad, compressed, dentate below at tip and very deeply excised apically on the outer side; first flagellar joint one-half longer than wide, following rapidly growing shorter, only half as long as broad in the middle of the flagellum, quadrate apically. Palpi slender, third joint of maxillary ones slightly swollen. Thorax elongate, notauli distinct except near the scutellum; basal groove of scutellum very delicately crenulate. First segment of abdomen no longer than broad; median lobe broad, pyriform; shagreened, shining at tip; side furrows deep, broad and smooth. Second segment, as well as the following ones, smooth and shining; slightly broader than long, the posterior margin arcuate; basal area small, scarcely elevated, followed by a carina that broadens behind into an indistinct triangular tubercle; carina bordered by a linear groove on each side; sides of segment with large shallow impressions, broadened behind. Third segment more than twice as broad as long, its basal suture not crenulated although the oblique ones separating the large corners are broadly crenulate; the basal depressed portion with a short strong median carina. Fourth and fifth segments smooth, convex, with moderately large corners; their basal

and oblique furrows narrow, but strongly crenulated; following segments rapidly narrowed to the quite acute apex; hypopygium large, prominent, acute. The abdomen is elongate-oval, broadest at the tip of the second segment and quite pointed at the apex; the third and fourth segments are moderately convex apically and without any apical impressed line. Radial cell reaching the wing-tip, cubitus very strongly bent at the base; nervulus interstitial or very clearly postfurcal by about one-third of its own length, recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell very near its tip; second cubital cell slightly widened apically, the outer side one-half as long as the upper. Submediellan cell of hind wing minute, triangular; transverse discoidal nervure entirely absent.

It is rather difficult to be satisfied with a generic location for this species as the nervulus is sometimes very strongly postfurcal. The abdomen does not have the form characteristic of Archibracon particularly on account of the crenulated furrows and I think it had best remain in Iphiaulax although it seems very probable that the two genera will have to be merged.

Iphiaulax kolleri Cameron.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 366 (1912).

A female from Walikale in the northeastern Belgian Congo, January, collected by Dr. Jos. Bequaert. The type was from Dima, Belgian Congo.

Iphiaulax decorus Cameron.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 50 (1906).
Brues, ibid., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924).

One male. Natal; Krantzloof, May (C. N. Barker).

Iphiaulax dodsi Cameron.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 51 (1906).
Brues, ibid., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924).

One male. Natal; Upper Tongat, November (C. N. Barker).

Iphiaulax bellona Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 52 (1924).

One female. Rhodesia; Bulawayo, August (E. C. Chubb).

Iphiaulax trimeni Cameron.

Rec. Albany Mus. Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 240 (1905).
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 41 (1906) (*xanthopterus*).
BRUES, ibid., vol. 19, p. 64 (1924) (*xanthopterus*).

Rhodesia: Bulawayo, August (E. C. Chubb), one female.

Iphiaulax neger Szépligeti.

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 365 (1901).
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. deutsch. Zent. Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 400 (1910).
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 1914, p. 172 (1914).

Belgian Congo: Walikale, January (J. Bequaert); Nala (Rodhain); Vele River (Rodhain). Four females given to me by Dr. Jos. Bequaert. This species is evidently widely distributed in equatorial Africa.

Iphiaulax consultus Szépligeti.

Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 5 (1905).

Belgian Congo: Walikale, January (J. Bequaert). One female. As in several related species the antennæ are yellowish apically. I cannot be perfectly sure of the identification as the nervulus is distinctly postfurcal and Szépligeti does not mention this character although his figure shows it in this position. It is evident that this and a number of similar species, especially of the group Ipobracon, approach the genus Archibracon (*Pseudobracon*) in the position of the nervulus which is really the only diagnostic character. Possibly a close study will show that some other distinction can be drawn but I doubt this. Certainly in the identification of the species both genera must be taken into consideration.

Iphiaulax rugiventris Enderlein.

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 124 (1920) (*Bathyaulax*).

Two males from Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, December. This species resembles *I. trägårdi* Szépligeti.

Iphiaulax lucidus Szépligeti.

Ergebn. deutsch. Zent. Afrika Exped. 1907–8, vol. 3, p. 398 (1910) (*Hemibracon*).

Belgian Congo: Lubumbashi, Katanga, March (Mich. Bequaert) One female given me by Dr. Jos. Bequaert. The type locality is at the northern end of Lake Nyassa. The present example is the size of the type (20 mm.) but the ovipositor is longer than the body (25 mm.). The large triangular median area of the second segment reaches the middle of the segment and is prolonged to the apex as a stout carina; the lateral edge of the segment is distinctly notched just before the middle. The third segment bears a conspicuous transversely oval raised area on each side of the middle.

Iphiaulax melanosoma Brullé.

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 450 (1846) (*Vipio*).
Cameron, Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 153 (1905) (*æthiopicus*).
Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 41 (1906) (*æthiopicus*).
Szépligeti, Ann. Mus., Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 554 (1906) (*Merinotus striatus*).
Roman, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 131 (1910) (*Merinotus*).
Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 405 (1914) (*Merinotus striatus*).
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 165 (1914) (*Merinotus striatus*).
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 61 (1924) (*æthiopicus*)

A female of this widespread species from Durban, Natal. It is a very characteristic form and is undoubtedly the one described by Brullé as *Vipio melanosoma*, twice since named by Szépligeti and Cameron.

Iphiaulax duodecimfasciatus Cameron.

Rec. Albany Mus., vol. 1, p. 154 (1905).
Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 55 (1906).
Brues, ibid., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924).

One female. Rhodesia; Bulawayo, September (E. C. Chubb).

Iphiaulax havilandi Cameron.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 42 (1906).

Two females, Belgian Congo; Katanga, Elizabethville, November (Mich. Bequaert).

These specimens are entirely ferruginous except the antennæ and upper surface of the head which are black, but structurally they are identical with examples from more southern localities which have the thorax and abdomen always in part black. One female, Zululand; Nr. Eshowe, December (W. Haygarth). One female, Kenya Colony; Trans Nzoia, June (T. J. Anderson). This is black, except the thorax and front legs; the abdomen bears a pair of oblique yellowish lines on the second segment and a median one on the third and fourth segments.

Iphiaulax minyas Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 43 (1924).

One female, agreeing exactly with the type. Natal; Upper Tongat, November (C. N. Barker).

Iphiaulax minyas Brues var. **kampalensis** var. nov.

♀. Length 13 mm.; ovipositor as long as the body. Head except spot on vertex, tegulæ, propodeum, mesopleura and legs, except front coxæ and hind tarsi, rufo-ferruginous. Antennæ, pro- and mesonotum, front coxæ and hind tarsi black. Wings black at base, fuscous toward apex; stigma yellow except at tip; most of first cubital cell yellowish, a hyaline band beyond the recurrent nervure and a hyaline streak along the second intercubitus. Head broader than thick, temples arcuately narrowed, occiput faintly excised medially; face smooth and shining, sparsely punctate below at the sides, clothed with conspicuous, sparse, erect, black hairs. Eyes rather large, oval, fully three times as long as the malar space. Palpi with the third joint noticeably swollen. Antennæ long and slender, scape one-half longer than wide, apex excised apically; basal joint of flagellum nearly twice as long as wide, following growing shorter, about quadrate near the middle and longer than wide apically. Mesonotum elongate, notauli rather weakly impressed; scutellar groove narrow, delicately crenulate. Propodeum, elongate, smooth and shining. Abdomen slender, elongate, more than three times as long as broad, of equal width at the apex of the second and third segments. First segment nearly twice as long as broad, the median lobe elongate oval, strongly longitudinally striate; lateral grooves very narrow, coarsely crenulate.

Second segment without median area, very evenly and closely longitudinally striate except in the large, elongate oval oblique lateral depressions where the striæ are oblique and more widely separated; base raised on each side of the middle to form narrow transverse smooth corners; second segment slightly shorter than wide at apex, the posterior margin bent forward strongly at the sides; suturiform groove also curved, very broad and deep, coarsely and evenly striate. Oblique grooves of third segment arising near the median line, not connected with the basal groove; very narrow at their origin but much widened behind, coarsely striate; surface of third segment closely striate like the second, the posterior border smooth, preceded by a finely crenulate groove; anterior corners large, smooth, convex as are also those of the fourth segment which has a broad striate groove at the base and a nearly smooth subapical one which precedes the smooth posterior border. Fourth segment striate medially except at apex, but smooth at the sides, the oblique grooves arising much farther from the median line than those of the third segment. Fifth, sixth and following segments smooth and polished. Sheaths of ovipositor slender, with very short hairs. Legs slender. Radial cell short, its apex far before the tip of the wing; first section of radius half as long as the second, third section barely as long as the other two; second transverse cubitus more than half as long as the second section of the radius, the second cubital cell noticeably widened apically; cubitus straight at the base; recurrent nervure long, entering the first cubital cell very near the apex; nervulus distinctly postfurcal.

Type from Uganda, Kampala, September.

The variety differs from the type in color and especially in lacking the striking wing maculation, but is very similar structurally.

This species resembles the widespread and variable *I. havilandi* Cameron in size, color and general habitus. However, the sculpture of the abdomen is very different. The middle lobe of the first segment is narrower, oval and striated throughout while the second segment lacks the oblique ridges of that species and the striæ are fine and longitudinal, not coarse and very oblique. It belongs to the section Merinotus.

Iphiaulax martinii Gribodo.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Genoa, vol. 14, p. 246 (1879) (*Bracon*).
Cameron Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 57 (1906) (*robustus*).
Cameron, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, p. 26 (1909) (*Goniobracon robustus*).

SZÉPLIGETI, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 32 (1910) (*Goniobracon rubustus*).

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 61 (1924).

Nine specimens, representing both sexes. Natal: Durban, February to April (C. N. Barker); Greenwood Park, October (D. R. Boyce); Umbogotwini, April (C. N. Barker). Zanzibar; Pemba Is., November (A. J. Snell). Kenya Colony; Juba River, Northern frontier district (J. O. Beven).

As noted by Cameron the nervulus in this species, as in a number of others in some of the groups of Iphiaulax, is clearly postfurcal. This is the case in Cratobracon also which has consequently been placed in both the Doryctinæ and Braconinæ and in Phanaulax which is otherwise an Iphiaulax.

Iphiaulax caracticus sp. nov.

♀. Length 15 mm.; ovipositor as long as the body. Pale yellow, the abdomen slightly darker; antennæ, head above antennæ, mesonotum, except the posterior half of the median lobe and hind legs beyond the base of the tibiæ black; sheaths of ovipositor black. Wings yellow at base, the yellow extending half way to the nervulus and further out along the costa; black beyond with the basal half of the stigma bright orange; basal two-thirds of first cubital cell and upper angle of third discoidal hyaline; a thin hyaline cloud along the second intercubitus. Head decidedly wider than thick, much narrower behind the eyes, the temples sharply rounded; vertex with an arcuate linear impression above the ocelli; front strongly excavated above each antenna; eyes distinctly emarginate internally, broadly oval, three times as long as the malar space which is indistinctly furrowed. Face closely punctate-rugose. Antennal scape compressed, one-half longer than thick, the apex emarginate externally; first flagellar joint twice as long as thick, second much shorter; joints near middle quadrate, those beyond becoming more elongate, considerably longer than wide. Mesonotum elongate, polished, notauli indicated faintly in front, obsolete behind; groove at base of scutellum strongly foveate. Pleuræ smooth, the propleura with a strong curved impression extending from the lower angle to the pronotum where it becomes a deep transverse groove; mesopleura with a strong oblique impression above just below the anterior wing, but without impression below. First segment of abdomen one-half longer than wide, not strongly narrowed at the base, its median area very coarsely and deeply striate; side pieces

narrow, smooth, the lateral carina sharp, horizontal. Second segment as long as wide at apex, slightly narrower at base; coarsely striate except basally at the sides and laterally in the impressions which are narrow and next to the lateral margin; base impressed at each side, but there is no discrete median area as the surface slopes off evenly to the lateral impressions; suture deep and wide, with strong, widely separated cross carinæ; lateral oblique grooves of third, fourth and fifth segments smooth; third and fourth segments deeply striate between the broad basal and apical furrows which are deeply and coarsely crenulate; of equal length, broader and shorter than the second segment, their posterior margins smooth, without margina impressed line, lateral areas smooth, large, triangular but only slightly convex; fifth segment almost covered by the coarsely crenulate basal and apical grooves, smooth in a narrow transverse band between them; sixth and seventh segments rather large, smooth. Ovipositor thickened beyond the middle, sharply curved like a fish-hook at apex where it bears a notch externally; sheaths gradually enlarged apically, triangularly widened at the extreme tip. Legs slender, spurs of hind tibiæ ferruginous. Radial cell not reaching to tip of wing; radius arising at the middle of the stigma, its first section very short; cubitus slightly bent at extreme base; stalk of second cubital cell scarcely one-third the length of the recurrent nervure; second cubital cell not widened apically, the intercubiti of equal length. Basal fourth of posterior wing pale, the radiellan cell with a very small pale spot at base.

Type from Natal; Bellair, January (E. C. Chubb).

This is a long slender species with the antennæ distinctly longer than the body. It will run to *I. martinii* Gribodo in my key to the South African species (1924) but is far more slender and otherwise widely different. It falls in the section Merinotus.

Iphiaulax jeanneli Szépligeti.

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 173 (1914).

One female from Uganda; Kampala, November.

This agrees closely with Szépligeti's diagnosis of the species which came originally from the lower zone of Mount Kenya at an altitude of 1800 metres. A more complete description is appended. *I. nigroscutellaris* Szépligeti appears to be closely similar.

♀. Light yellowish fulvous, the head, except narrow orbits, anterior end of prothorax, mesonotum, tegulæ and scutellum black. Legs entirely yellow, except the apical half of the first and second and

the apical joint of the hind tarsi which are piceous. Wings deeply infuscated, the stigma and veins black. Head no wider than thick, eyes very prominent, temples obliquely narrowed, their hind angles rounded; occiput gently excavated. Frontal impression shallow. Face with a convex elevation at the center; faintly shagreened, sparsely punctate below at the sides. Eyes small, scarcely twice the length of the malar space which bears a rather distinct furrow. Antennal scape oval, not very strongly enlarged apically, nearly twice as long as broad; flagellar joints all longer than wide, the basal two or three twice as long as thick. Median lobe of mesonotum very strongly elevated anteriorly, the notauli deeply impressed on the anterior half; scutellar furrow broad, finely cross-striate. Propodeum smooth, faintly punctulate at the sides and with a few short longitudinal corrugations at apex. First segment of abdomen about as broad as long, median lobe broad, convex, longitudinally reticulate-striate; lateral grooves narrowed apically, strongly reticulate; lateral edge straight, carinate. Second segment strongly striate, without median area but with large triangular smooth corners each separated by a groove extending backward and outward from the basal middle and reaching halfway to the posterior angles; second segment about twice as wide as long. Suturiform articulation very broad, especially at the sides, strongly striate; oblique furrow of third segment crenulate, corners small; disk weakly punctate striate; about four times as broad as long at the middle; posterior edge smooth, not reflexed nor furrowed. Fourth and fifth segments faintly striate at base, smooth beyond, with a subapical crenulate furrow which is indistinct on the fourth, but very prominent on the fifth segment; both with a strong, crenate furrow at base. Sixth segment very small, smooth. Hypopygium not prominent; sheaths of ovipositor rather broad. Nervulus very slightly postfurcal. Radial cell short, not reaching the wing tip; third section of radius as long as the second and third; second scarcely twice as long as the second intercubitus; first section of cubitus straight; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell half its own length before the tip; cubitus straight at base.

Iphiaulax annulitarsis Cameron.

Arch. Math. Naturvidenskab, vol. 30, No. 10, p. 8 (1909).

This species which was described from Delagoa Bay is represented by a single male from Durban, Natal, October (A. L. Bevis).

Cameron says that the third section of the radius is twice the length

of the second, but I think this must be a misprint as this would be an unique condition in this group. In the present example the radial cell is moderately short, the third section of the radius distinctly longer than the second which is more than twice as long as the second intercubitus. As described by Cameron, the propodeum is strongly longitudinally wrinkled in a strip that occupies one-third the width of the propodeum. In color and structure the species is quite similar to *I. jeanneli* Szépligeti, but the stigma is yellow and as just mentioned the propodeum is striated.

The species has also been reported from Tanganyika Territory by Szépligeti.

Iphiaulax microphthalmus sp. nov.

♀. Length 6.5 mm.; ovipositor 2.5 mm. Pale fulvous yellow; antennæ black; abdomen darker at the sides of the second segment and at apex. Wings dull yellowish at the base, shading into light fuscous beyond the middle; in the hind wing the yellow extends farther along the anterior border than behind; stigma black. Head broader than thick, the eyes strongly protuberant when seen from above; temples strongly arcuately narrowed behind the eyes, the occiput feebly excavated; groove surrounding the ocelli continued forward as a V-shaped line; frontal impression single, deepest medially; face minutely rugose; malar space nearly as long as the small, elongate eye; palpi very slender. Antennal scape one-half longer than wide, expanded apically, emarginate outwardly at tip and slightly produced at tip below; basal joints of flagellum one-half longer than wide, those beyond quadrate or slightly transverse, mesonotum with distinct notauli, the median lobe strongly raised; scutellar groove crenulated. Propodeum short, with a pair of indistinct grooves basally near the middle. Abdomen short and broad, almost globose; first segment a little broader than long, the median lobe semicircular, convex, strongly striated, at apex tubercularly produced medially; lateral groove broad, carinate on the edge and coarsely cross-striated. Second and third segments together one-half wider than long, longitudinally striate-reticulate, suture coarsely crenulate, broad, bifurcate laterally, the anterior branch narrower, enclosing rather large, nearly flat corners; lateral triangles of second segment defined inwardly by a sharp oblique carina and externally by an oval impression; fourth and fifth segments highly convex, each with a deep striate impression at base and a subapical groove much deeper and broader on the fifth; sculptured like the second and third. Hypopygium triangular, not

prominent; ovipositor sheaths gradually expanded to their rounded tips. Legs unusually short and stout, especially the hind pair, clothed like the body with shining fulvous hairs which are especially dense on the hind tibiæ and tarsi. Radial cell rather short, not attaining the wing tip; third section of radius as long as the other two; cubitus straight at base, nervulus interstitial; second transverse cubitus half as long as the second section of the radius, recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell one-half its length before the tip.

Type from Uganda; Butembe, March (E. Hargreaves).

This species belongs to the section of Iphiaulax, *sensu stricto*. It forms more or less of a transition toward Chelonogastra (*Monocoila*).

Iphiaulax spilonotus Cameron.

Rec. Albany Mus. Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 165 (1905).
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924).

Thirteen specimens, all females. Natal; Durban, October to May (C. N. Barker), Durban, October to April (A. L. Bevis), Upper Tongat, November (C. N. Barker), Winklespruit, January (C. N. Barker), Widenham, December (A. L. Bevis).

There is practically no variation in sculpture but the color of the body is variable and all are much lighter than the specimen described by Cameron. The thorax is often entirely red, except for a mark on the propleura which is nearly always present. The black on the head may be so reduced that there remains only a large spot on the vertex; when the head is extensively black the orbits always remain very narrowly yellowish red. The length varies from 8.5 to 15 mm.

Iphiaulax incisus Brullé.

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 427 (1846) (*Bracon*).
Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 47 (1906).
Brues, ibid., vol. 19, p. 64 (1924).

One female of this pecies as I have identified it (*vide supra*). Rhodesia; Bulawayo, September.

Iphiaulax odontoscapus Cameron.

Rec. Albany Mus., vol. 1, p. 154 (1905).

Seven females from Durban, Natal (C. L. Barker) taken from October to April.

This species appears to be very similar to *Bracon rugosus* Brullé in color and sculpture, but I cannot reconcile Brullé's reference to the elevated median lobe of the mesonotum and broad deep parapsidal furrows, which renders it probable that the two species are not congeneric.

Iphiaulax tigrinus Szépligeti.

Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 33 (1910).

A female from the Eele river, Congo (Rodhain) from Dr. Jos. Bequaert. The nervulus is distinctly postfurcal.

Iphiaulax pandora Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, P. 57 (1924).

This species is probably similar to the type of Cameron's genus Holcobracon (Arch. Math. Videns., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 20, 1909) but to judge from the description of *H. erythraspis* cannot be that species on account of the color and short ovipositor.

Two females. Rhodesia; Bulawayo, August and September (E. C. Chubb).

Iphiaulax lativentris Cameron.

Ann. South African Mus., Vol. 5, p. 51 (1906).
Brues, ibid., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924).

One female. Natal; Greenwood Park, Durban, October (D. R. Boyce).

Iphiaulax nataliensis Szépligeti.

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 395 (1901).
Cameron, Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 150 (1905) (*basimacula*).
Schulz, Spolia Hymenop. p. 140 (1906) (*inacceptus*).

One female from Southern Rhodesia; Sawmills, December.

Structurally this species is very similar to *Iphiaulax erythraspis* Cameron, the type of *Holcobracon* Cameron and to *Iphiaulax pandora* Brues both of which have the posterior angles of the fifth abdominal segment noticeably produced. From the former it differs by the short ovipositor and from the latter by the color of the wing which lacks the blood red costa and stigma. From *I. lativentris* Cameron which it resembles much in habitus, it differs by the produced angles of the fifth segment.

Iphiaulax decemmaculatus Szépligeti.

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 404 (1910).

One male. Rhodesia; Bulawayo.

The male lacks the thickened hind legs of the female and the hind coxæ are twice as long as thick. The four round dark clouds in the wing are placed at the base of the cubitus, below the tip of stigma in the radial cell, in the middle of the second cubital cell and in the posterior part of the lower discoidal cell; the hind wing lacks a preapical cloud.

Iphiaulax cephalotus Szépligeti.

Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 33 (1910).

This species was described from the male and I have a female from Kericho, Lumbiva district, British East Africa (C. H. Dobbs). It bears a label indicating an altitude of 6,500 feet with the note "very common at Kericho."

The female measures 8 mm. with the ovipositor nearly as long as the abdomen. The striation of the abdomen is uniformly fine, and the suturiform articulation is strongly bowed backwards at the sides, broad behind the anterior corners of the third segment, but very narrow in front of these; the lateral basal corners of the second segment are nearly smooth and deeply obliquely impressed inwardly behind; together the second and third segments are as long as the apical width of the third.

Iphiaulax basiornatus Cameron.

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 17 (1909).

One male, Natal; Durban, October (C. N. Barker). In color and general form this species is a replica of *I. phosphor* Brues, but the third, fourth and fifth tergites are densely and coarsely striate.

Archibracon Saussure.

Grandidier, Hist. Madagascar, vol. 20, Hyménop., pl. 14, fig. 13 (1892).

Numerous African species of this genus have been described by Cameron as Exothecus and by Szépligeti as Pseudobracon. They are extremely variable in color and extremely similar structurally so

that there seems to be no question that the number of species will finally be greatly reduced. Among some twenty-five specimens I have been able to recognize four species with some degree of satisfaction.

Archibracon pulchripennis Cameron.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 73 (1906) (*Exothecus*).

Four females, all from Durban, Natal (C. N. Barker) February to March.

Archibracon servillei Brullé.

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 418 (1846) (*Bracon*).
Szépligeti, Gen. Insect., fasc. 22, p. 49 (1905) (*Pseudobracon africanus*).
Cameron, Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 156 (1905) (*Exothecus tibialis*); p. 167 (*Exothecus canaliculatus*).

Seven females and five males. Natal: Durban, December (A. L. Bevis); Doonside, January (A. L. Bevis); Widenham, January (A. L. Bevis); Durban, March and April (C. N. Barker); Winklespruit (C. N. Barker); Weenen, December to January (H. P. Thomasset). Uganda: Kampala, September (C. C. Gowdey). Kenya Colony: Juba River, Northern frontier district, July (J. O. Beven).

The size varies greatly in both sexes, the females ranging from 13–20 mm. in length and the males from 10–14 mm.

Archibracon elizabethæ Cameron.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 72 (1906) (*Exothecus*).

The yellow on the wings is more extensive in this species and includes a complete band below the stigma and a spot on the hind wing beyond the middle. It is probably only a form of the widespread and common *A. servillei*. Specimens of this type are from Natal: Durban, February and March (A. L. Bevis); Widenham, December (A. L. Bevis) and Doonside, January (A. L. Bevis).

Pseudobracon fasciatus Szép. (Mitt. Zoöl. Mus. Berlin, 1914, p. 191) is probably a synonym also.

Archibracon cameroni Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 78 (1924).

CAMERON, ibid., vol. 5, p. 73 (1906) (*Exothecus flaviceps*, non *Archibracon flaviceps* Sauss, 1892).

Three specimens. Natal; Winklespruit, December (C. N. Barker); Ualab, September; Durban, March (C. N. Barker).

Archibracon megacephalus Szépligeti.

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 190 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*).

A female from the Belgian Congo; Lubatu, January, (Jos. Bequaert).

Szépligeti refers to the large size of the head, but does not mention the peculiar form of the face which is concave, with the edge of the clypeus only very slightly excavated. The mandibles are extremely large, evenly curved and with two large teeth at the apex; they set very far apart as the head is not narrowed below the eyes. The form of the head, mandibles, etc. is very much like that of Euurobracon, but the abdomen is like that of the species of Pseudobracon.

Plaxopsis Szépligeti.

Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 1 (1905).

Plaxopsis magnificus Enderlein.

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918) Heft 11, p. 77 (1920) (*Ipobracon*).

A specimen from Tanganyika Territory agrees closely with Enderlein's description and I think he must have overlooked the frontal projection characteristic of Plaxopsis. I had regarded the present example as a new species and drew up a description of it which contains characters not referred to by Enderlein. This is reproduced below.

♀. Length 12 m.; ovipositor 10 mm. Rufo-ferruginous; head yellow; antennæ, legs including coxæ and sheaths of ovipositor black; base of anterior tibiæ yellowish; apex of abdomen more or less yellow. Wing black from base to base of stigma and nervellus; pale yellow beyond except for a black border extending from apical part of the radial cell along the wing margin to just below the middle of the second cubital cell; this band is narrowed below the second intercubitus; stigma entirely yellow; hind wing black with a pale spot anteriorly beyond the middle which does not extend to the posterior margin. Head sparsely clothed with pale hairs; legs with dense bristly hairs, golden on the front legs and black on the others. Head smooth and

shining, the face faintly punctulate; facial projection rather narrow, acutely rounded at tip. Malar space one-third the length of the oval eye, indistinctly furrowed; antennal scape simple, not produced at apex; flagellar joints at base quadrate, transverse beyond. Thorax, including pleuræ, highly polished; parapsides clearly indicated, the middle lobe elevated anteriorly; scutellar groove delicately crenulate. First segment of abdomen slightly longer than broad, the median lobe not very strongly elevated, smooth except for a feeble median carina; the lateral depressed area with a marginal carina and another inward from this. Second and following segments polished. Second twice as wide as long, wider behind with a small smooth basal area prolonged into a carina which nearly attains the hind margin; its surface sparsely irregularly longitudinally striated except at apex; lateral elevations very small; base with an impression at each side of the middle; side with a large elongate impression next to the lateral margin, bounded internally by a curved carina. Third segment broader and shorter than the second; basal groove crenulated; lateral angles rather large, separated by oblique crenulate grooves; surface smooth; apex without a marginal impressed line; following segments smooth, the fourth and fifth each with a narrow crenulate basal line. Sides of stigma of equal length; nervulus curved, faintly postfurcal; radial cell reaching to the tip of the wing; cubitus bent at base; second section of cubitus three times as long as the second intercubitus.

Tanganyika; Amani, December (A. H. Ritchie).

This is a most remarkable mimic of *Iphiaulax calopterus* Szépligeti which it resembles exactly in the rather unusual wing pattern. Aside from the frontal horn it differs, however, in several particulars. The face is smooth and shining, not rugose; there is a distinct median area on the second segment and there is no punctate line before the hind edge of the third and fourth segments; also the third segment is smooth, not rugose medially.

Plaxopsis roseogaster sp. nov.

♀. Length 11–12 mm. Thorax, antennæ and legs black, most of the front femora and tibiæ golden brown; head yellow; abdomen including venter pale magenta or pink; wings black, including the stigma, the fore pair with a faint whitish streak below the stigma and an elongate pale cloud about the second intercubitus; hind wings entirely black. Head almost as thick as broad; the temples full, rounded. Eyes but little longer than broad, twice as wide as the malar space. Antennæ as long as the body; scape simple; basal

joints of flagellum a little longer than wide; apical joints transverse. Head polished above, with a distinct median groove below the ocelli; face shining, faintly punctulate; facial projection small, subtriangular, rounded at tip. Thorax entirely smooth and polished; notauli shallow but quite distinctly impressed anteriorly, the median lobe elevated; basal groove of scutellum punctate. First abdominal segment one-third longer than wide at tip; median lobe moderately convex, obsoletely longitudinally striate and with a weak median carina behind; side pieces narrow, margined at the side by two closely approximated carinæ. Second segment strongly widened to apex where it is twice as broad as long; basal area small, triangular, shining, not strongly raised, prolonged to apex of segment as a more or less distinct median carina; basal lateral areas small, shining; surface with widely separated longitudinal striations which do not reach the apex; basal impression small, deep; lateral ones oval moderately impressed, bordered inwardly by a nearly straight carina. Third segment broader and shorter than the second, fully three times as wide as long; first suture broad, crenulate; anterior corners triangular, rather large, separated by a narrow crenulate furrow; surface smooth, without any impressed line before apex. Following segments smooth; fourth and fifth with a narrow crenulate furrow at base. Tibiæ and tarsi densely bristly pubescent. Sides of stigma about equal, radial cell extending to wing-tip; cubitus bent at base; second cubital cell rather strongly widened apically; nervulus very slightly postfurcal. Sheaths of ovipositor rather densely short pubescent.

Type and one paratype from Uganda; Entebbe, September, and Mwera, August (C. C. Gowdy).

The coloration of the abdomen is very conspicuously pink rather than red.

This species has the color of *P. schultzei* Szépligeti and wing pattern of *P. sjöstedti* Szépligeti and is structurally similar to both although I think distinct from either. From the second it differs by the pale magenta colored abdomen, entirely black antennæ and shorter abdominal petiole, and from *P. schultzei* by the shorter ovipositor, different wing pattern and the absence of an apical groove on the third tergite.

Plaxopsis büttneri Szépligeti.

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 159 (1914).

A female Uganda, Entebbe, October (C. C. Gowdey).

Schiztobracon Cameron.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 70 (1906).
Roman, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 138 (1910) (*Tricœlopyge*).

Schiztobracon trisinuatus sp. nov.

♀. Length 7.5 mm.; ovipositor 2 mm. A very slender species differing from the genotype by its elongate abdomen, very elongate thorax and long legs. Light fulvous yellow, the head and thorax paler and with black markings as follows: antennæ, head above, except for narrow orbits, pro and mesosternum, tegulæ and mesonotum, except the posterior half of the median lobe. Legs fulvous, the four posterior tarsi and the hind tibiæ, except base, black, wings black, basal half of stigma bright yellow; an irregular pale streak in the first cubital cell and another along the second intercubitus. Head as thick as wide, the temples arcuately narrowed behind the eyes; front not excavated, with an impressed fine line medially below the ocelli. Eye oval, about three times as long as the distinctly grooved malar space; face shining, nearly smooth. Antennæ long, slender; scape large, oval, one-half longer than broad; first two flagellar joints twice as long as thick, the following growing shorter, but all are longer than wide. Palpi slender; pronotum with a deep, crenate, transverse furrow, the upper edge straight; mesonotum very elongate; notauli well impressed anteriorly. Scutellum with a broad crenulate furrow at base. Propodeum smooth and polished, without sculpture. Abdomen more than two and one-half times as long as broad, but little widened behind the base of the second segment. First segment one-fourth longer than wide, its median lobe large, extending nearly to the base, coarsely rugose; lateral furrows very narrow behind. Second to fifth segments of nearly equal length; sixth and following retracted, not visible. Second segment one-third broader than long, with a large elongate triangular median area extending nearly to the apex, defined by broad, obliquely striate furrows; lateral impressions linear, shallow, parallel with the sides of the median area; surface, including median area, reticulate. Third, fourth and fifth reticulate like the second; suturiform articulation broad, crenulate, oblique furrow narrower, crenulate, the corners large, triangular, internally smooth; apex simple, not furrowed; fourth segment like the third, with a crenulate furrow at base; fifth with a narrower crenulate furrow at base; apex weakly incised near each side and again at the middle, the edge smooth, not reflexed, rimmed, nor denticulate. Radius arising at the middle

of the stigma; radial cell rather long, but ending considerably before the wing tip; cubitus straight at the base; nervulus interstitial; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell very near to the tip.

Type from Umbilo, Natal, October (A. L. Bevis); paratype from Durban, October (C. N. Barker).

This species differs considerably from *S. latilobatus* in the sculpture of the abdomen; the area on the second segment is triangular instead of shield-shaped and the incisions on the apex of the fifth segment are not nearly so deep. Nevertheless it will be sought for here on account of the presence of three incisions on the fifth segment, a fundamentally different arrangement from that of Cœlodontus Roman which has the fifth segment incised twice, with a median projection between.

Odontogaster Szépligeti.

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 551 (1906).

Artificial Key to the African Species.

1. Abdomen red.....2.
   Abdomen black, entirely or in great part.....11.
2. Stigma black; sometimes paler when wings are lightly colored, but never bicolored.....3.
   Stigma bicolored, yellow at base and black apically.....9.
3. Legs red, at most the hind pair partly dark.....4.
   Legs black, all three pairs wholly so or in great part.....8.
4. Head entirely reddish, at most the middle of the vertex black.5.
   Head black above, hind legs partly black..*O. guineensis* Szép.
5. Abdomen slender, acutely rounded at apex; small species (4 mm.) *O. minor* Szép.
   Abdomen stout, apex broadly rounded; larger species (6–8 mm.).....6.
6. Ovipositor half as long as the abdomen; cubitus straight at the base; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell. *O. uniformis* Brues.
   Ovipositor one-third as long as the abdomen; cubitus broken at base; recurrent nervure interstitial.....7.
7. Vertex black at middle; hind legs not brown. *O. madagascariensis* Szép.
   Vertex entirely reddish; hind legs reddish-brown. *O. camerunensis* Szép.
8. Small species, 5 mm.; ovipositor 1 mm.; wings and stigma pale brown; thorax mostly black.....*O. nana* Szép.

Larger species, 7 mm.; ovipositor over 2 mm.; wings and stigma black; thorax red.....*O. atripes* sp. nov.

9. Ovipositor as long as the body.....*O. caudata* Szép.
Ovipositor much shorter than the abdomen.....10.

10. Ovipositor two-thirds as long as the abdomen..*O. spinosa* Cam.
Ovipositor one-half as long as the abdomen..*O. abyssinica* Szép.

11. Legs red, hind pair somewhat infuscated.....*O. variegata* Szép.
Legs black.....12.

12. Thorax entirely red; ♀ 9 mm. in length.....*O. bicolor* Szép.
Thorax black above; ♂ 5 mm. in length..*O. nigripes* Szép.

Odontogaster atripes sp. nov.

♀. Length 7 mm.; ovipositor half as long as the abdomen. Rufo-ferruginous, the antennæ, palpi and legs black except the extreme base of the coxæ; head black above from the antennæ almost to the occipital margin. Wings black brown, the stigma piceous; first cubital cell with a faint paler streak; apex of second discoidal cell with a small hyaline spot; base of third discoidal cell with a larger one; second intercubitus with a narrow hyaline margin. Head entirely smooth above and behind, sparsely punctate on the cheeks, more densely so at the sides of the face and with the center of the face delicately rugulose. Ocelli surrounded by an impressed line. Antennæ shorter than the body; rather stout, flagellar joints beyond the first two scarcely longer than broad. Malar space one-fourth as long as the eye, with furrow. Mesonotum smooth and polished; notauli distinct in front, obsolete behind; scutellar groove rather finely crenate. Propodeum highly polished above. Pleuræ smooth and shining; no mesopleural furrow; sides of propodeum finely sparsely punctate. First abdominal segment but little longer than wide; median portion evenly convex and very coarsely reticulate, each area very clearly marked; lateral grooves smooth, but with numerous short carinæ that extend into them for a short distance from the reticulate median portion. Second segment coarsely but more irregularly reticulate; half as long as wide at apex; with a small nearly smooth median basal area continued to the apex of the segment as a median keel; lateral grooves convergent; apical suture deeply crenulate, nearly straight. Third segment sculptured like the second and a little shorter, three times as wide as long; its apical suture deeply impressed and coarsely striate. Fourth as long as the third and slightly wider, similarly sculptured with its apical suture deep and finely striated. Fifth longer, similarly sculptured, obtusely rounded at apex, the lateral

teeth less prominent than the median ones. Nervulus interstitial; radial cell almost attaining the wing tip; first section of radius less than one-third as long as the second, third as long as the other two; cubitus faintly curved, at base, arising at the basal third of the basal vein; second cubital cell scarcely widened at tip; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell distinctly before its tip.

Type and two paratypes from British East Africa: Kericho, September 1, 1913 (C. M. Dobbs); without special locality or date (C. M. Dobbs); Entebbe, Miwera, August 26, 1912 (C. C. Gowdey).

Odontogaster nana Szépligeti.

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 161 (1914).

Two specimens possibly of this species from the Belgian Congo (J. Bequaert) have the thorax entirely red. The legs in one are partly and in the other entirely black. Quite probably they are males of an undescribed species.

Odontogaster nigripes Szépligeti.

Mitt. Zool. Mus Berlin, vol. 7, p, 161 (1914). ♂.

A female of this species from Kampala, Uganda, November 17, 1915, agrees with Szépligeti's description of the male.

Odontogaster spinosa Cameron.

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, p. 22 (1909).

Durban, Natal, Feb. 19, 1914 (E. C. Chubb) and April 17, 1920. (C. N. Barker) both forwarded from the Durban Museum; British East Africa, Masai Reserve (T. J. Anderson), from the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

Odontogaster minor Szépligeti.

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 551 (1906).

Three specimens from Umbilo, Durban, Natal, July–October (A. L. Bevis).

Odontogaster uniformis Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 70 (1924).

Zanzibar, near Mazi Moja, Aug.–Sept. 1924 (H. J. Snell), forwarded by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

Mesobracon Szépligeti.

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 46 (1902).
Szépligeti, *ibid, t. c.* p. 44 (1902) (*Macrobracon*).
Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 75 (1906) (*Telerda*).
Turner, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), vol. 20, p. 245 (1917).
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 140 (1924).

Key to Species.

1. Stigma black ..... 2.
   Stigma pale, except at extreme tip ..... 5.
2. Abdomen in greater part black; median area of second abdominal segment lanceolate ..... *M. truncatus* Szép.
   Abdomen yellow or red, median area very broad anteriorly .. 3.
3. Thorax black above ..... 4.
   Thorax entirely reddish ..... *M. punctatus* Szép.
4. Fore wing with a large hyaline spot on the second transverse cubitus ..... *M. elegans* Szép.
   Wings entirely black ..... *M. atripennis* Szép.
5. Entirely black, except base of abdomen; basal two-thirds of fore wing entirely pale yellow ..... *M. niger* Szép.
   Partly yellow; yellow at base of wing less extensive ..... 6.
6. Fore wing with a distinct pale crossband beyond the middle .. 7.
   Fore wing with pale spots, but without crossband beyond middle ..... 10.
7. Abdomen black at apex ..... 9.
   Abdomen pale at tip ..... 8.
8. Thorax and four posterior legs black ..... *M. pedalis* sp. nov.
   Thorax and legs, except hind tarsi, reddish .... *M. similis* Szép.
9. Only the sixth segment black; propodeum without distinct median groove ..... *M. pulchripennis* Szép.
   Fifth segment black also ..... *M. guineensis* Szép.
10. Wings distinctly yellow on basal third or fourth ..... 11.
    Wings without yellow at base, mesonotum pale. *M. nigriceps* Cam.
11. Apical segments of abdomen black ..... 12.
    Apical segments of abdomen reddish ..... *M. luteus* Cam.
12. Only the sixth segment black ..... 13.
    Fifth and also sometimes the more basal segments black .... 14.
13. Mesonotum pale ..... *M. nigricornis* Szép.
    Mesonotum with three black spots .... *M. trimaculatus* Szép.

14. Second and following segments of abdomen in part black; mesonotum pale.....*M. maculiceps* Cameron.
    First four abdominal segments wholly yellow.....15.
15. Propodeum smooth, with scattered shallow punctures; nervulus strongly postfurcal (by half its own length)..*M. capensis* Szép.
    Propodeum with irregular longitudinal reticulations; nervulus less strongly postfurcal.....*M. minor* sp. nov.

Mesobracon niger Szépligeti.

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 596 (1906). ♂.

A single female from Durban, Natal, March 25, 1917 (C. N. Barker).

The species which was described from a male from "Africa" in the collection of Professor Poulton in Oxford is evidently a South African form. The female is somewhat smaller than the type ♂. The first segment of the abdomen and the triangular central part of the second are yellow although there is no yellowish median line on the following segments. The striking coloration of this species is almost exactly similar to that of certain species of Iphiaulax and Braunsia.

Mesobracon minor sp. nov.

♂. Length 7 mm. Fulvous, marked with black as follows: antennæ; head above the antennæ and behind the eyes and more or less of the anterior orbits; prothorax below, mesonotum, scutellum, large central spot on mesopleura; fifth and six abdominal segments, and hind tarsi. Wings rather dilute fuscous, stigma yellow with black apex; light yellowish from base to beyond middle of submedian cell; with a hyaline streak from the base of stigma to the upper angle of the second discoidal cell and another along the second transverse cubitus; veins dark except on the yellow portion. Head twice as wide as thick, greatly narrowed behind the eyes and broadly shallowly excavate behind; malar space one-third as long as the eye; entirely shining, including the face. Antennal scape oval, with bristly hairs below; basal joints of flagellum quadrate, becoming slightly transverse apically. Mesonotum shining; middle lobe very convex; parapsidal furrows deep, much widened behind where they approach one another but are separated by a distinct smooth ridge. Propodeum not distinctly furrowed medially, its surface shallowly and irregularly longitudinally reticulate striate. Pleuræ entirely smooth and shining; no

mesopleural furrow. Abdomen above with the usual coarsely reticulate sculpture, the sutures very deep and crenulate, except the first; basal segment very strongly elevated medially, at the side with a broad smooth furrow just inside the lateral edge; second segment as broad as long, the apex one-third wider than the base, the median area triangular, but not quite narrowed to a point behind; third as long as the second, transverse and slightly widened behind; fourth and fifth strongly transverse and slightly narrower behind, each clearly shorter than the third; abdomen without a median carina, but the sculpture along the median dorsal line is obsolete on segments four and five and weakly striate on the second and third. Radius arising just beyond the middle of the stigma, first section one-third as long as the second, third equalling the other two; radial cell not attaining the wing tip; nervulus postfurcal by one-fourth its length; cubitus arising from the basal vein, not curved downwards at base; first transverse cubitus oblique; second cubital cell slightly widened apically, one-third shorter above than below, outer edge only half as long as the upper; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell; submedian cell of hind wing less than one-fourth as long as the median.

Type from Umbilo, Durban, Natal, Dec. 15, 1919 (A. L. Bevis); paratype the same, but Dec. 18, 1919.

This species resembles *M. capensis* of which I have seen only the female, but is very much smaller, with differently sculptured propodeum, less strongly postfurcal nervulus, longer second cubital cell and shorter submedian cell in the hind wing. From *M. concolor* Szép. it differs in the sculpture of the propodeum as well as in color.

Mesobracon capensis Szépligeti.

Mitt. Zoöl. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 189 (1914).

Two females, Durban, Feb. 12 and April 19, 1919 (C. N. Barker).

Mesobracon pedalis sp. nov.

♀. Length 13–14 mm. Head, including palpi, fore legs and lower part of prothorax yellow; thorax black with a fulvous horizontal stripe on mesopleura below; abdomen entirely rufous; ocellar tubercle and four posterior legs black. Wings yellowish on basal third; black beyond, with a complete yellowish crossband below the stigma and a pale yellowish oval subapical spot as high as the length of the second section of the radius and nearly as long. Hind wing yellowish at base

and with an incomplete pale subapical band below the band on the fore wing. Antennæ dark, distinctly reddish toward apex. Head more than one and one-half times as broad as thick, the eyes strongly bulging and the occiput sharply narrowed. Vertex subopaque, head behind and below the eye shining; face shining, with a few scattered punctures; malar space one-third as long as the eye. Antennal scape about twice as long as thick; flagellar joints, except first distinctly transverse. Mesonotum strongly convex, trilobed; notauli deep, but not at all crenulate; surface highly polished, smooth. Propodeum with a distinct median groove, shining, entirely smooth except for a few very faint punctures. Pleuræ smooth; mesopleura without trace of furrow. Abdomen irregularly longitudinally striate, distinctly reticulate only near the posterior margins of the segments. Basal and upper surfaces of first segment forming a right angle, the upper surface irregularly reticulate, side with a sinuous carina inside the lateral margin. Second segment as long as the third which is twice as wide as long; sutures deep, their striations continuous with those of the basal portions of the segments. Sixth segment armed with five or six minute delicate spinose projections at each side of the posterior edge; seventh with the angles spinose and with a spinule near the angle. Sheaths of ovipositor stout, hairy, one-third as long as the abdomen. Radial cell ending well before the tip of wing; first section of radius nearly half as long as the second which is as long as the third; nervulus postfurcal by one-third its length; cubitus straight at base; second cubital cell widened apically, the top less than twice as long as the apex; first intercubitus and recurrent nervure parallel, the latter entering the first cubital cell near its apex.

Type and paratype from Uganda; Entebbe, August and November, 1912 (C. C. Gowdey).

This is a large and especially handsome species. The abdomen is more clearly striate than usual. In wing pattern it resembles *M. similis* and *M. pulchripennis*, from the former and also from all others with maculate wings it differs by the black legs and from the latter by the presence of a median groove on the propodeum.

Curriea Ashmead.

Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 50 (1900).

Curriea simplex sp. nov.

♂. Length 7 mm. Head and thorax, including coxæ, black; tegulæ, legs and abdomen rufo-ferruginous. Base of wings yellowish

hyaline; beyond the basal vein pale fuscous with dark veins; a subhyaline band below the base of the stigma; stigma yellowish red at base, dark apically; hind wing subhyaline at base, light fuscous apically. Head, seen from above somewhat less than twice as wide as thick, rounded on the sides, the occiput deeply, broadly emarginate; frontal excavation slight. Eyes very large, weakly emarginate at a point considerably above the antennæ; front broad, but the face much narrowed, little more than one-fourth the width of the head; face wider above and below, smooth medially, rugulose at the sides; malar space extremely short; head above and behind smooth and shining. Antennæ stout, the middle of the flagellum thicker than the base; first three flagellar joints distinctly longer than thick, following growing quadrate or slightly transverse. Notauli shallow, but quite distinct anteriorly. Scutellar groove minutely crenulate. Pleuræ highly polished; mesopleura with a small foveate impression above the middle. Propodeum short, but little curved in profile. First five segments of abdomen coarsely sculptured; first segment as broad as long, the median lobe coarsely reticulate; sides broad, smooth, widened behind and with a strong carina along the middle line; second to fourth segments deeply closely rugose punctate; fifth more sparsely so. Second segment nearly twice as broad as long, convex medially at the base, but without a raised area; anterior corners smooth, convex, also a band along the front and lateral margins. Third segment wider and shorter than the second, nearly four times as broad as long; suture at the base broad, deeply crenulated; oblique furrow narrow, crenulate, the anterior corner small, convex, shining; its surface only slightly convex, the posterior margin smooth and separated by an indistinct furrow. Fourth and fifth segments each nearly as long as the third, increasingly convex, with a crenulate furrow at base and small, convex, shining, separated anterior corners; each with a coarsely punctate apical furrow, their posterior margins smooth; following segments almost entirely retracted, smooth. Legs short and stout. Radial cell not attaining the wing-tip; radius arising at the middle of the stigma, its third section scarcely as long as the second; cubitus arising at the upper third of the basal vein; nervulus interstitial; recurrent nervure received just before the tip of the first cubital cell; apex of second cubital cell one-third as long as the upper side. Body and legs clothed with rather long sparse thin white hairs.

Type from Southern Rhodesia; Bulawayo, August (E. C. Chubb).

This species differs from all other members of the genus that I have seen in the entirely normal venation as neither the nervulus nor other

veins surrounding the third discoidal cell are bent or distorted. I cannot, however, be sure that this condition does not exist in any described species as these characters have been commonly omitted from descriptions. Otherwise it may easily be distinguished by its color and sculpture.

Chelonogastra Ashmead.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 139 (1900).
ROMAN, Entom. Tidskr., 1910, p. 133 (1910) (*Monocoila*).
ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A, Heft 11, p. 111 (1920) (*Ectemnoplax*).
TURNER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), vol. 10, p. 272 (1922).
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 72 (1924).

While the manuscript of my paper (*vide supra*) was in the hands of Dr. Péringuey at the South African Museum awaiting publication Turner described two species of Monocoila (*M. signata, M. innotata*) from the Cape Province. His *M. signata* was not represented in my collections, but *M. innotata* may have to replace *C. elongatula* when opportunity presents itself to compare the types. As nearly as I can distinguish them, the African species may be separated as follows. *C. lurida* Enderlein, cannot be placed as the description is too incomplete.

1. Base of cubital vein straight.....2.
   Base of cubital vein curved.....*C. pectoralis* Holmg.
2. Radial cell nearly attaining the tip of the wing; face shining; fourth and fifth segments much more finely sculptured than the second and third.....*C. orbiculata* Brues.
   Radial cell ending considerably before the tip of the wing....3.
3. Face shining, shagreened or punctate.....4.
   Face opaque, finely punctured.....*C. signata* Turner.
4. Suturiform articulation strongly arched forward on the disc..5.
   Suturiform articulation feebly curved forward medially where it is weakly crenulate.....*C. innotata* Turner.
   C. elongatula Brues.
5. Malar space as long as the width of the eye; mesonotum entirely pale.....*C. rotundula* Brues.
   Malar space half as long as the width of the eye; mesonotum with a black area on each lobe.....*C. natalensis* sp. nov.

Chelonogastra elongatula Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 74 (1924).

Bulawayo, Rhodesia, August 20, 1918. Forwarded by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

Chelonogastra natalensis sp. nov.

Length 4 mm. Pale fulvous yellow; second and third abdominal segments obscurely brown toward the sides; antennæ, large frontal triangle including the ocelli, occiput, middle lobe of mesonotum, except behind, and the lateral lobes, except at the sides, black; tips of mandibles and tarsal claws piceous. Wings moderately infuscated. Ocelli in an equilateral triangle, twice as far from one another as from the eye-margin; eyes large; faintly emarginate next to the antennæ, one-half longer than wide; malar space grooved, half as long as the width of the eye. Head above smooth and polished; face shining, faintly shagreened. Joints of antennal flagellum gradually decreasing in length, the first one-half longer than thick. Mesonotum smooth, polished, notauli deep, not crenulated. Scutellum smooth, with a straight, foveate groove at base. Propodeum and all pleuræ smooth, no mesopleural furrow. Abdomen coarsely rugose reticulate on the second and third segments; fourth and fifth much more finely sculptured, shagreened and not shining. Second segment without a median raised line, its lateral grooves distinct, broad, extending straight back from the anterior angles but not reaching the apex; suturiform articulation very strongly bowed forward medially, weakly crenulate. Median incision of fifth segment deep, the sides broadly rounded. Ovipositor stout, curved, as long as the hind tibia. Radius arising before the middle of the stigma, not reaching the wing tip, first section half as long as the first intercubitus, second section more than three times as long as the first, third as long as the other two; cubitus straight at base, arising at the upper fourth of the basal vein; second cubital cell not widened apically; recurrent nervure almost interstitial; nervulus faintly postfurcal.

Type from Weenen, Natal, December, 1923 (P. Thomasset), forwarded by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

Among the African species this comes nearest to *C. rotundula* Brues from which it differs conspicuously in the length of the malar space. From Szépligeti's *C. secunda* described from Spanish Guinea it differs in color, but as the describer has omitted almost all structural char-

acters in his brief description his species must remain somewhat in doubt and I have been unable to insert it in the key given above.

Ectemnoplax Enderlein is undoubtedly a synonym of Chelonogastra. I have been unable to recognize his African species, but the type of the genus, *Ectemnoplax peruliventris*, I have seen from Formosa where it is a common species.

Glyptomorpha Holmgren.

Eugenies Resa, Ins., vol. 2, p. 427 (1868).

Glyptomorpha maculata Szépligeti.

Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 25 (1910).

A male from Lubumbashi, Katunga, Belgian Congo from Dr. Jos. Bequaert. It is darker than the type, with the head above and the sixth segment black.

Pseudodoryctes Szépligeti.

Pseudodoryctes fenestratus sp. nov.

♀. Length 8 mm.; ovipositor 5 mm. Head fulvous; thorax, abdomen and legs bright ferruginous, anterior legs lighter and the hind tibiæ and tarsi black; antennæ and stemmaticum black; wings black, with a large oval hyaline spot extending from the second intercubitus halfway to the wing tip narrowly separated from the costa and more widely from the hind margin of the wing; stigma black, obscurely yellowish at the base. Head barely wider than long when seen from above; occiput rather acutely but not deeply excised, with a marginal carina that extends over the temples but fades out on the cheeks below. Front polished, with a broad, very shallow impression just above the antennæ; ocelli very close together. Eye circular, about half as long as the width of the temple; malar space without furrow, half as long as the eye. Head behind eyes smooth and polished; face rugose; maxillary palpi as long as the head-height. Antennal scape with the apex below prolonged into an acute tooth; flagellum very slender, densely covered with very short hairs; the basal joints five or six times as long as thick. Pronotum smooth or minutely punctulate, the anterior margin sharply elevated and set off by a transverse furrow. Mesonotum smooth and polished, one-third broader than long, notauli deeply impressed as a sharp line, meeting in a curve behind at the middle, just anterior to the tegulæ; median lobe very

strongly raised and with a faintly indicated broad impression medially in front. Propodeum smooth and polished, feebly convex in profile, with several very much abbreviated longitudinal carinæ at apex, the longest of these extending as far as the spiracle. Pleuræ smooth and polished; mesopleural furrow deeply impressed, linear. Legs rather slender for this group although the femora are distinctly thickened, the hind femur one-fourth as broad as long; hind coxa smooth, shining, twice as wide as long; front tarsus not quite one and one-half times as long as the tibia; hind tarsi barely longer than their tibiæ; hind metatarsus not quite so long as the following tarsal joints together. Petiole of abdomen longer than wide, the tip one-half wider than the base, its surface punctate-striate, with a pair of carinæ that converge slightly and do not reach the middle of the segment. Median area of second segment smooth, except for a cross-striated transverse furrow at the middle, two-thirds as wide as the segment, arcuately rounded behind where it is bounded by a striated furrow that forks at the sides leaving a shining tubercle that lies behind and inward of the rugose, separated anterior corners. Following segments smooth. Radial cell reaching the wing tip; first section of radius one-third as long as the second which is half as long as the third; first section of cubitus gently sinuate; second cubital cell slightly narrower at tip which is half as long as the upper edge; nervulus postfurcal by its own length and entering the discoidal cell at the basal fifth; cubitus suddenly becoming hyaline at the basal fourth of its last section; third discoidal cell closed at apex; nervellus arising at the lower fourth of the cell. Submediellan cell in hind wing very short, minute.

Type from Uganda; Entebbe, August, 1912, (C. C. Gowdey).

Structurally this species seems to be very similar to *P. camerunus* Szép. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 115, 1914), but differs in the shorter ovipositor and entirely different coloration of the wings.

Odontobracon Cameron.

Biol. Centr. Amer., Hymen., vol. 1, p. 384 (1887).

Odontobracon ? spilopterus Cameron.

Zeits. f. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 442 (1909) (*Zombrus*).
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 141 (1924).

There are two females of this beautiful species from Durban, Natal (Feb. 2, 1913) (A. L. Bevis) and April 1, 1917 (C. N. Barker).

In this species the body is much longer and more slender than in other members of the genus and the large median area on the second abdominal segment is obliquely widened behind to the posterior corners of the segment, the grooves which limit it diverging and not curving medially behind. Whether this character is sufficient to place *O. spilopterus* in a distinct genus, I cannot say. The coloration of the wings is unusual also, but is essentially similar in *O. maculifrons* Cam. This latter species I have never seen and do not know whether it is similar structurally.

Odontobracon flaviceps Cameron.

Ann. Entom. Soc. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 373 (1912).

There is a female from the Tero Forest, Uganda (C. C. Gowdey) sent by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology that seems to be this species although only about half the size of the type, 13 mm. The ovipositor is nearly as long as the body.

SUBFAMILY RHOGADINÆ.

Phænodus Förster.

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 241 (1862).
MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5 bis, p. 95 (1897).
SZÉPLIGETI, Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 78 (1904).
SCHMIEDEKNECHT, Hymen. Mitteleuropas, p. 514 (1907).
ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918) Heft 11, p. 145 (1920).

This genus was for many years represented by a single species from Europe, *P. pallipes* Marshall, but recently Enderlein has described a second one from Brazil. In the present material there is a third form from Rhodesia. It appears therefore that Phænodus enjoys a distribution much like that of Helorimorpha, except that it has so far not been discovered in North America.

Phænodus africanus sp. nov.

♀. Length 2.5 mm.; ovipositor as long as the first abdominal segment. Black, palpi and base of mandibles whitish; legs pale yellow; tegulæ testaceous, antennæ yellow at base, darker from the eighth joint to the 17th (tips broken); wings hyaline, stigma and veins pale yellowish. Head shagreened above, the posterior marginal line very strong, somewhat angulate medially above. Head, seen from above, very broad, the temples very short and rapidly narrowed; occiput

strongly concave medially; head much narrowed below the eyes which are oval, scarcely longer than the malar space; face indistinctly transversely wrinkled; margin of clypeus nearly straight below, the mouth opening strongly tranvserse; head below the eyes and behind smooth and polished. Antennæ with the scape very short, oval; pedicel nearly as thick as the scape, rounded; first flagellar joint as long as the scape and pedicel together, fully four times as long as thick; second and each following a little shorter (tips broken off at 17th joint). Pronotum unusually long, carinate in front, with a coarsely crenate furrow behind; in the middle with a transverse opaque band. Mesonotum highly convex, in profile the posterior part sets at right angles with the anterior portion; its surface smooth and shining; notauli very distinct and sharply impressed, almost meeting behind. Scutellum long and narrow; basal groove very broad, with a large fovea at each side and a series of approximate striæ nearer the median line. Propodeum with a long median area defined by stout carinæ; sharply, more or less transversely reticulate; lateral thorns conspicuous, directed slightly upwards and outwards, about as long as the antennal scape. Propleura coarsely, irregularly wrinkled; mesopleura with a crenulate furrow below, convex and smooth medially, above in front coarsely reticulate, behind with a crenate line. Abdomen oval. First segment closely and finely striate, the sides nearly smooth; base half as wide as apex which is equal to the length. Second segment large, smooth and polished, occupying all but the apex of the abdomen where a very short third and fourth segment are visible. Sheaths of ovipositor with a few loose silvery hairs like those that clothe the head and thorax. Legs moderately slender; tibial spurs extremely small. Stigma long and narrow; radius arising at the middle; radial cell long, but not quite attaining the wing tip; second section of radius nearly twice as long as the first; third three times as long as the second; cubitus arising near upper end of basal vein; recurrent nervure interstitial; second transverse cubitus nearly hyaline, perpendicular to the cubitus and radius; first transverse cubitus very strongly oblique, the second cubital cell greatly narrowed above; nervulus postfurcal; nervellus interstitial. Hind wing with the submediellan cell one-fourth as long as the mediellan; transverse discoidellan vein present, interstitial with the basellan vein.

Type from Rhodesia; Bulawayo (C. E. Pead).

This differs from the European *P. pallipes* in having the antennæ dark at least to the 17th joint. In the type and apparently only known specimen of *pallipes* they are white from the 13th joint, but

Marshall states that the antennæ are broken beyond the 18th joint. The antennæ of the South American species are also white apically. It is difficult to make structural comparisons as Marshall's type was very poorly preserved, but it appears that the abdominal petiole of the present form is much broader, the anal vein more distinct and certainly the venation of the hind wing is very distinct, not "sans nervures."

The genus Bæocentrum (*Brachycentrus*) described by Szépligeti, I do not know in nature, but may be related to Phænodus as it bears tubercles on the propodeum. The abdominal structure is in no way similar, however, since the second segment in Bæocentrum is "transverse, the third as long as the second."

Rhogas Nees.

Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Curios., vol. 9, p. 306 (1818).

Rhogas saturatus sp. nov.

♀. Length 9 mm. Rufous; antennæ, palpi and abdomen, except basal two-thirds of first segment, black; middle legs rufo-piceous beyond the base of the femora; hind legs darker, almost black beyond the trochanters. Wings hyaline, the stigma and veins dilute piceous. Head twice as wide as thick, deeply emarginate behind with the temples arcuately narrowed; ocelli large, approximate, separated from the eye by less than twice their diameter. Eye twice as long as broad, weakly, but distinctly emarginate; malar space two-fifths the eye-height. Antennæ considerably longer than the body; first flagellar joint over twice as long as broad; second and following shorter, but all are longer than wide. Vertex very closely punctate; front irregularly, more or less transversely striate; face and head behind the eyes more finely punctate than the vertex; malar space vertically rugose. Head strongly and completely margined behind. Pronotum with the lateral foveæ widely separated, surface finely rugulose. Mesonotum without distinct median lobe, parapsidal furrows faintly indicated behind; surface finely rugose. Basal groove of scutellum finely striated, the metanotum more coarsely so; propodeum rather coarsely rugose medially, finely so on the sides; upper angles not indicated; with a prominent median carina at the base which does not extend beyond the middle. First segment of abdomen less than twice as long as wide, apex one-half wider than the base, coarsely rugose, with a prominent median carina that extends over the second segment, but

not beyond; second segment three-fourths as long as the first, slightly wider than long, rather coarsely longitudinally rugose; third segment two-thirds as long as the second, more than twice as broad as long; finely longitudinally rugose at base, punctulate on apical third; fourth segment half as long as the third; following concealed. The first suture is deep and simple; the second more shallow and crenulated. Pleuræ rugulose, more finely so below. Spurs of posterior tibiæ almost straight, pubescent, the longer one-half the length of the metatarsus; tarsal claws simple, not toothed before apex. Stigma three times as long as wide; radius arising at middle; first section three-fifths as long as the second; third longer than the other two together; first and second transverse cubital veins equal, the second cubital cell slightly narrowed above, the upper edge about one-fifth longer than the base; recurrent nervure received half its length before the tip of the first cubital cell; submedian cell longer than the median by one and one-half times the length of the nervulus. Radial cell of hind wing evenly expanded apically, without trace of cross-vein; sub-median cell two-thirds as long as the median.

Type from Durban, Natal, January 13, 1917 (A. L. Bevis).

This species resembles *R. ruspolii* Mantero (Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genoa, (3) vol. 1, 1905) in color and general characters, but the clypeus is not carinate and the front is not sulcate. It is also similar to *R. semirufus* Szép. (Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 411) but the mesopleura is not shining above, the propodeum is carinate and the abdomen not distinctly striate.

Rhogas insignis sp. nov.

Length 7 mm. Head, including antennæ and palpi, pro and mesothorax, including scutellum, deep black; wings very dark fuscous, nearly black; propodeum and abdomen pale fulvous; middle and hind legs, including coxæ, fulvous, the second joint of trochanters, tips of femora and entire tibiæ and tarsi black. Head nearly twice as wide as thick; ocelli close together, separated by less than their own length, the posterior ones twice their length from the eye. Eyes twice as long as wide, emarginate internally. Front smooth, faintly shagreened; vertex shagreened and sub-opaque; face transversely rugose at the sides; cheeks and temples shining. Malar space almost as long as the width of the eye, without furrow. First flagellar joint fully twice as long as thick, second and following imperceptibly shorter; palpi slender. Mesonotum sub-shining, shagreened; notauli deeply impressed, crenate, the area where they meet behind coarsely rugose reticulate. Scutellum

shagreened, its basal groove sexfoveate. Propodeum very coarsely but shallowly reticulate, with complete median and spiracular carinæ. Propleura irregularly wrinkled; mesopleura rugose above, smooth and shining at middle and very distinctly but sparsely punctate below. Abdomen longitudinally wrinkled on the basal two segments which bear a longitudinal carina; the wrinkles very irregular and well separated and much weaker at the sides of the abdomen; third segment more faintly wrinkled, smooth behind and at the sides. First segment no longer than wide, a little longer than the second which is one-half wider than long and slightly widened behind; third shorter and wider; following very much narrowed. Ovipositor very short, its valves broad, oval, delicately pilose. Longer spur of hind tibia less than one-half as long as the first tarsal joint; tarsal claws pectinate, with a number of long teeth before apex. First section of radius two-fifths as long as the second which is slightly longer than the first intercubitus; second cubital cell slightly narrowed toward apex; distinctly shorter above than below; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell before the apex, parallel with the first intercubitus; first section of cubitus straight. Nervulus postfurcal by more than its own length. Radial cell in hind wing much widened apically, especially beyond the middle; submediellan cell half as long as the mediellan; transverse discoidal vein distinct, interstitial with the basal vein. Body and legs pale pubescent.

Type from Uganda; Kampala, November 17, 1915. The cocoon which is mounted with the specimen is pale brownish in color.

Rhogas maculicornis sp. nov.

♂. Length 5.5 mm. Bright fulvous, the head paler yellow; antennæ black, joints 24–29 yellowish white; last tarsal joint black; wings strongly infuscated, especially at base, stigma and veins black. Head nearly twice as broad as thick, the temples obliquely narrowed, occiput not excavated; vertex shining, faintly punctulate; front transversely excavated, obsoletely aciculate transversely; ocelli small, very closely approximate. Eyes elongate, twice as long as broad, broadly emarginate next to the antennæ; face opaque above, minutely rugulose, more shining and punctulate below; cheeks and head behind smooth and shining; malar space half as long as the width of the eye. Antennæ slender, the basal joints of flagellum about equal, twice as long as thick. Mesonotum moderately convex, the notauli complete, but not deeply impressed; surface finely rugose, subopaque; groove at base of scutellum strongly arcuate, with six cross-carinæ. Propodeum

very finely reticulate, with a faint median carinate line. First three segments of abdomen finely striate-reticulate, the apex of the third smooth; first and second with a very faint raised median line; first segment as long as broad at apex, the apical margin feebly emarginate on each side; second segment as long as the first, widened behind; third two-thirds as long and wider than the second; fourth to sixth short, shining, bent downwards. Ovipositor very short, scarcely projecting. Propleura irregularly striate reticulate; mesopleura shining, faintly punctate except above where it is opaque and longitudinally aciculate; sides of propodeum shagreened, subopaque. Longer spur of hind tibia attaining the middle of the metatarsus, tarsal claws with two long comb-like teeth before apex. Radial cell not attaining the tip of the wing; first section of radial vein half as long as the second; second cubital cell slightly narrowed apically and above, the first intercubitus about as long as the second section of the radius; nervulus widely postfurcal, entering the middle of the first discoidal cell; recurrent nervure received more than half its length before the tip of the first cubital cell. Submediellan cell in hind wing half as long as the mediellan; radiellan cell much widened apically, not contracted at the middle. Body rather stout, clothed with fulvous hair that is quite conspicuous on the abdomen and legs.

Type from Uganda; Entebbe.

This species resembles *R. annulicornis* Szépligeti from Madagascar, in the ringed antennæ, but that is a black species.

Rhogas ecuadoriensis nom. nov.

Recently Enderlein has used the name *annulicornis* for a neotropical species (Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 155 (1920). As this is antedated by Szépligeti's species, I propose the name *Rhogas ecuadoriensis* nom. nov. for *R. annulicornis* Enderlein, *nec* Szépligeti.

Rhogas bevisi sp. nov.

♀. Length 5 mm. A pale, slender species, with the abdomen coarsely striated to the tip of the third segment. Entirely pale luteous, the space between the ocelli black; antennæ slightly darker than the body. Head distinctly less than twice as wide as thick, the occiput straight, not emarginate; occipital carina very strong, temples sharply narrowed, not convex in dorsal view. Ocelli separated by less than their width, from the eye margin by three times their length.

Eyes oval, not emarginate; malar space three-fourths as long as the eye; palpi very slender; surface of head finely shagreened. Antennæ very slender, first flagellar joint but little longer than the second, about four times as long as thick; joints near middle of flagellum each three times as long as thick. Pronotum without distinct lateral foveæ. Mesonotum long, the median lobe distinctly raised, but not prominent; notauli weakly impressed for their entire length. Metanotum with six foveæ, separated by carinate lines; surface of mesonotum opaque, rugulose. Propodeum gently sloping, very irregularly longitudinally reticulate; posterior angles not indicated; median carina complete. First segment of abdomen one-half longer than wide, the base little more than twice as broad as the apex; with about 18 quite regular longitudinal striæ, each nearly as prominent as the median carina; second segment scarcely widened behind, one-third longer than broad; striate like the first; with the striæ slightly more widely separated; third segment broader than long, three-fourths as long as the first, its basal articulation crenulated by the striæ which are continuous with those of the second segment; the striæ extend to the posterior margin where they number about 24; fourth segment faintly striate at the base, smooth beyond; half as long as the second. Pleuræ finely granulate, the propleura with some very coarse horizontal and oblique striæ above. Legs very slender; spurs of hind tibiæ slightly curved, faintly pubescent, very short, extending only to the basal fourth of the metatarsus. Wings rather narrow; hyaline, the venation and stigma pale brown; nervulus entering discoidal cell at its basal third; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell as far from its tip as the length of the first transverse cubitus; stigma three times as long as broad, emitting the radius at its middle; first section of radius equal to the second, the two together half as long as the third, second cubital cell narrowed above and apically, its basal side distinctly shorter than the upper and one-half longer than the outer; nervellus arising almost at the lower corner of the third discoidal cell which is three times as long as high. Radial cell in hind wing gradually widened apically and weakly constricted at the middle; submedian cell three-fifths as long as the median.

Type from Umbilo, Durban, Natal, October 25, 1924 (A. L. Bevis).

This species resembles the South African *R. varitinctus* in general form and sculpture, but differs at once in the small, trapezoidal second cubital cell, and in the much shorter spurs which are not or at most very slightly longer than the width of the tibia at its tip.

Possibly the present species should be referred to Heterogamus,

typical species of which it approaches in the short spurs and lengthened first section of radius, but at best these two genera must be regarded as very difficult to separate.

Rhogas nigrinervis Szép.

Kilimandjaro–Meru. Exped., vol. 2, p. 37 (1910).

One example from Kabete, Nairobi, British East Africa (T. J. Anderson), forwarded by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology. Somewhat darker than the type and strongly blackened on the sides of the thorax and lateral margins of the abdomen. A second one from Natal; Weenen, 2840 ft., January (H. P. Thomasset) is much lighter.

As these smaller species are difficult to separate without reference to their less conspicuous characters, I have appended a description which will supplement the one given by Szépligeti.

Testaceous, with darker markings. Ocellar area, spot on head behind eye and stripe along pleuræ blackish; pleural stripe wider and darker on the mesopleura of which it occupies the upper half; apical third of middle and apical half of hind tibiæ black; antennæ infuscated apically. In darker specimens the head is mostly black, the pleuræ entirely dark and the sides of the abdomen blackish. Wings slightly yellowish; stigma pale testaceous; veins light brown. Head one-half wider than thick, obliquely narrowed behind the eyes, the occipital carina strong. Ocelli large, well separated, the posterior ones nearly as far from one another as from the eye-margin. Vertex shagreened and minutely reticulate, front coarsely transversely striate below the ocelli, with some more or less vertical carinæ in the antennal basin. Eyes broadly and rather deeply emarginate; large, oval, more than twice as long as the malar space. Face minutely rugose below and at the sides, transversely rugose-striate medially and above. Antennæ with all the flagellar joints about twice as long as thick; second joint of maxillary palpi quite distinctly swollen, more than one-third as thick as long. Thorax long and slender; mesonotum finely rugose, considerably longer than wide; notauli not impressed, feebly indicated anteriorly. Abdominal striation coarse, extending nearly to the tip of the third segment, the second suture strongly crenulate. First section of radius two-thirds as long as the second; second cubital cell scarcely narrowed apically, one-half longer than high; recurrent nervure received two-thirds its length before the apex of the first cubital cell; first section of cubitus sinuous; nervulus postfurcal by

twice its length; submediellan cell of hind wing more than half as long as the mediellan; radiellan cell but little widened toward apex.

Rhogas varinervis Cameron.

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 198 (1911).

One specimen from Umbilo, Durban, Natal (A. L. Bevis). In this species the tarsal claws are simple as seems to be the case generally in the slender forms.

Cordylorhogas Enderlein.

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 153 (1920).

Cordylorhogas africanus Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 82 (1924) (*Gyroneuron*).

This species is referable to Enderlein's genus, the description of which unfortunately did not reach me till my previous paper had gone to press. In color it resembles the type, *Cordylorhogas trifasciatus* Enderlein almost exactly. It may be distinguished by the sculpture of the propodeum which lacks a transverse carina and has the lateral angles carinate. Also the pleuræ are nowhere striate and the thickening of the wing reins is not the same. I refer it to the genus on the basis of the peculiarly angulate carina behind the ocelli.

Hemigryoneuron Baker.

Philippine Journ. Sci., vol. 12D, p. 322 (1917).

Hemigyroneuron apicale sp. nov.

♀. Length 10 mm. Pale fulvous, the palpi more nearly testaceous; antennæ, ocellar spot and last joint of hind tarsi black; apical joints of four anterior tarsi and ovipositor fuscous; apex of abdomen slightly darker than the rest of the body. Wings hyaline at base, their apices from the base of the radial cell noticeably infuscated; stigma and veins bright fulvous, the latter but slightly darker on the infuscated part of the wings. Head fully three times as broad as thick, the occiput broadly emarginate; temples very short with the head greatly narrowed behind the eyes; occipital carina obsolete medially. Eyes very large, strongly emarginate, fully eight times as long as the malar space; ocelli very large, separated by less than their

own diameter, the lateral ones contiguous to the eye; front smooth and shining; face finely transversely rugose, slightly higher than wide, including the clypeus. Antennæ as long as the body, tapering; basal joints of flagellum quadrate, apical ones longer than thick. Mesonotum subopaque, finely confluently punctate and like the rest of the body and appendages, quite densely clothed with short, dense, glistening fulvous hairs; parapsidal furrows faintly impressed anteriorly, obsolete behind. Scutellum sexfoveate at base, in addition to a larger lateral fovea; postscutellum also sexfoveate. Propodeum only moderately convex above, its dorsal surface gradually sloping behind; upper angles not indicated; spiracle oval, subspiracular carina very short; surface finely reticulate, without median areas or carinæ. Prothorax irregularly reticulated, the pleura with the posterior impressions transversely striated for their entire length; mesopleura shining, faintly punctate, above with some irregular vertical striæ; metapleura more or less finely transversely striate. Abdomen about as long as the head and thorax, with seven visible segments; the first two irregularly longitudinally aciculate and with strong median carina; third faintly aciculate at base, becoming obsoletely punctate and finally smooth apically; following smooth; first segment twice as wide at apex as at base and slightly longer than wide; second slightly transverse and shorter than the first, slightly widened behind; third clearly shorter than the second and wider than either the second or fourth, nearly twice as wide as long; fourth about half as long as the third but scarcely narrower; fifth, sixth and seventh narrowed and bent downwards. Radial cell almost attaining the tip of the wing; stigma narrow, emitting the radius just before the middle; first section of radius two-thirds as long as the second, third distinctly longer than the other two together; second cubital cell scarcely narrowed apically, outer edge two-thirds as long as the upper; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell, separated from the first intercubitus by more than half its length; median vein thickened, especially beyond the basal vein, curved apically; nervulus curved, much swollen at the middle, entering the first discoidal cell slightly beyond the middle; submedian cell almost devoid of trichiation, with two chitinous flecks (like those of Enicospilus) in the center below the basal vein; radiellan cell of hind wing greatly widened apically, the submediellan half as long as the mediellan. Legs rather stout, spurs of hind tibiæ nearly equal, pubescent below and faintly curved, the longer one-half the length of the first tarsal joint.

Type from Durban, Natal, December 4 (C. N. Barker).

This species agrees well with Baker's diagnosis of Hemigyroneuron (Philippine Journ. Sci., vol. 12D, p. 322, 1917) except for the longer first section of the radial vein. It is the second member of this group of genera to be described from Africa. The first, Cordylorhogas, at least as represented by *C. africanus* Brues from Zululand, differs by the smaller eyes and ocelli as well as in venation, particularly the thickened veins. The tarsal claws are pectinate in both forms. Enderlein does not mention the latter in his diagnosis of Cordylorhogas, but presumably his type species does not differ in this respect.

SUBFAMILY OPIINÆ.

Rhinoplus Förster.

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 258 (1862).

Rhinoplus fuscipennis Szépligeti.

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 226 (1914).

One female, Belgian Congo; Walikale, January (J. Bequaert).

This agrees perfectly with Szépligeti's description. The head is very broad behind, if anything slightly wider behind the eyes which are very small, no longer than the malar space. The head is margined behind on its lower half. This is apparently the first species of Förster's genus Rhinoplus and will have to stand as the type. The medially produced clypeus is characteristic of several genera of Diospilinæ and as the posterior margin of the head used to separate the subfamilies Diospilinæ and Opiinæ is subject to variation there is reasonable doubt concerning the proper location of the present genus. The species will, however, run to Rhinoplus in any of the published keys.

There is a male in the present collection which undoubtedly represents a second species very similar to the foregoing. Unfortunately the male of *R. fuscipennis* is unknown but the differences can hardly be of a sexual nature. The following key will suffice to distinguish the two.

Head, thorax above and propleuræ black; eye larger, separated by its own width from the posterior margin of the head when seen in lateral view; face sparsely punctate ..... *R. fuscipennis* Szépligeti.

Entire body fulvous; eye smaller, removed from the posterior margin of the head by much more than its own width; face confluently punctate above ..... *R. fulvus* sp. nov.

Rhinoplus fulvus sp. nov.

♂. Length 6 mm. Fulvous, somewhat darker along the bases of the abdominal tergites; antennæ and last joint of tarsi black; wings dark fuscous, stigma and veins black. Head much less than twice as broad as thick. Head slightly widened behind the eyes, the temples sharply rounded and the occiput strongly emarginate. Head smooth and polished above and behind; marginal carina distinct below the middle, the temples and occiput immargined; ocelli small, very close together, occupying a small prominence that sets in a transverse impression on the vertex. Face with a median elevation or ridge; its surface punctate, sparsely below and confluently above; clypeus produced triangularly to a small point medially; eye about as long as the unfurrowed malar space; mandible with two broad teeth at apex. Antennæ slender, first three joints of flagellum subequal, fully twice as long as thick, those near the middle less than twice as long as wide. Middle lobe of mesonotum strongly elevated anteriorly, with a median furrow which becomes very deep and broad behind; notauli smooth, deeply impressed in front, but disappearing at the middle before reaching the median furrow. Mesonotum and scutellum shining, with a few faint scattered punctures; scutellar groove divided by a single median ridge. Propodeum irregularly, quite coarsely reticulate. Pro- and mesopleuræ smooth and polished; mesopleural furrow finely crenulate. Abdominal petiole as long as wide at tip, spiracles strongly tuberculate; from each anterior angle there arises a carinate ridge, these converge then separate and disappear before the apex; sides smooth, concave; middle section incompletely longitudinally striated. Sutures beyond second segment indistinct. Hind tibial spur one-third the length of the metatarsus; tarsal claws very large and strong, with a broad tooth at the base. Second section of radius almost three times as long as the first; third nearly three times as long as the second. Basal vein slightly thickened, cubitus arising at its upper fourth, the first section of cubitus sinuous; recurrent nervure and first intercubitus of equal length, interstitial and forming a straight line; upper side of second cubital cell as long as the basal one and more than twice as long as the apical side; nervulus vertical, postfurcal by about its own length; nervellus arising below the middle of the cell. Radial cell in hind wing gradually narrowed to tip; submedian cell half as long as the median; postnervellus complete, arising just beyond the basal vein and extending to the hind margin of the wing.

Type from Uganda; Tero Forest, July, 1912 (C. C. Gowdey).

As mentioned above this is very similar to *R. fuscipennis* known

only from the female; however, the eyes are smaller, not larger as one might expect in the male aside from the other differences enumerated.

Opius Wesmael.

Mém. Acad. Sci., Bruxelles vol. 9, p. 115 (1835).

Opius vittator sp. nov.

♀. Length 2.4 mm. Black varied with fulvo-ferruginous as follows: head, except ocellar spot and tips of mandibles; legs, except tips of tarsi; prothorax; tegulæ; mesothorax except large semicircular spot on lateral lobe and anterior two-thirds of middle lobe; scutellum and metathorax. Entire propodeum, the mesopleura and metapleura black. Wings hyaline, stigma and venation black, except near the base of the wings where all veins except the costa are testaceous. Head shining, more than twice as wide as thick, scarcely excavated behind; face with a median ridge below the antennæ; eyes twice as long as broad, their inner margins slightly convergent below; malar space one-fourth as long as the eye, with a foveate groove. Antennæ with 31–32 joints; second joint of flagellum slightly longer than the first; following growing shorter till the ones near apex are barely twice as long as thick. Mesonotum and scutellum smooth and polished; scutellar groove with eight foveæ. Propodeum very irregularly reticulate, with only a trace of a median carina visible near its base; at each side near the posterior margin with several foveate impressions. First segment of abdomen but little longer than wide, the base two-thirds as wide as the apex; on each side with a carina extending back from the basal corner and curving inwards to enclose a smooth oval concave space, behind this the surface is rugose reticulate, much more finely so at the sides; following segments smooth and shining, with the sutures smooth but clearly impressed. Ovipositor as long as the abdomen. Width of stigma twice the length of the first section of radius; second section three times the first; third slightly exceeding the other two; nervulus postfurcal by distinctly more than its own length; recurrent nervure entering the second cubital cell; second intercubitus not distinctly more than half as long as the first, which is two-thirds as long as the second section of the radius; nervellus arising near the lower angle of the lower discoidal cell.

Type and paratype from Umbilo, Durban, Natal, October 10, 1919 (A. L. Bevis).

This species appears certainly to be undescribed in spite of the great

activity in unearthing species of the genus in Africa. From most of these it may be distinguished by the insertion of the recurrent nervure well beyond the base of the second cubital cell. From *O. africanus* Szép. it differs by the long ovipositor; from *O. inconsuetus* Silv. in having many fewer joints to the antennæ; from *O. nigromaculatus* Szép. and *O. fuscitarsis* Szép. in having the mesopleural groove very strongly crenulate.

Opius bevisi sp. nov.

♀. Length 3 mm.; ovipositor 2.0 mm. Bright fulvous, antennæ and sheaths of ovipositor black; hind tarsus and apical joint of others fuscous; body, including abdomen with sparse pale hairs. Head twice as wide as thick, broad behind the eyes; occiput deeply semicircularly excavated; cheeks and lower part of temples margined, the carina not reaching the level of the upper eye margin; eyes rounded, but little longer than wide, the malar space one-fourth the length of the eye, without furrow; ocelli very close together; vertex with a few large punctures and with some indistinct, more or less transverse rugæ; frontal basin between antennæ and ocelli strongly striate, the upper striæ strongly bowed upwards medially; face coarsely punctate with a smooth median ridge; cheeks and occiput smooth and shining. Antennæ with more than 32 joints, the tips broken in the type; second flagellar joint quite distinctly longer than the first, those beyond growing shorter, but the thirtieth still more than twice as long as thick; palpi simple, long and slender. Mesonotum smooth and shining with very deeply impressed notauli which bear anteriorly several large foveæ that extend well on to the lateral lobes; scutellar groove broad, divided by three cross carinæ; scutellum shining; metanotum with many longitudinal carinæ so that it appears to bear a transverse series of large foveæ. Propodeum at base transversely wrinkled, with a median carina; behind and at the sides coarsely reticulate. Propleura with a transversely striated oblique groove; mesopleural groove deeply impressed, crenulate; mesopleura smooth; metapleura obsoletely punctate. First segment of abdomen almost twice as long as wide, the apex one-half wider than the base, finely longitudinally striated, with a lateral carina that extends from the anterior angle straight back to the middle of the segment and a deep lateral groove which marks the outer edge of the tergite. Second and following segments smooth, the sutures between them indistinct. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax together, three times as long as wide. Stigma emitting the radius distinctly beyond the middle; first section

of radius three-fifths as long as the second which is slightly shorter than the first intercubitus, third twice as long as the other two; nervulus postfurcal by less than half its length, nervellus arising at the lower third of the cell, recurrent nervure interstitial; second cubital cell much contracted apically, the second intercubitus but half as long as the median.

Type from Doonside, Natal, January, 1917 (A. L. Bevis).

Among African species this seems to be most closely allied to *Opius* (*Hedylus*) *giffardii* Silv., but differs in having the abdomen entirely smooth beyond the petiole, the eyes more nearly circular, the second cubital cell strongly narrowed apically and the ovipositor shorter. From Silvestri's description and figure it is evident that *H. giffardii* must be referred to Opius as defined by Gahan in his revision of the North American Opiinæ (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 49, p. 63). *Opius luteus* Kriechbaumer from Port Natal is similar in color, but from the brief description it is evident that the wing venation is entirely different from that of the present form.

Subfamily HELCONINÆ

Aspicolpus Wesmael.

Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci., Bruxelles, vol. 11, p. 155 (1838).

The African species may be distinguished by the following key.

1. Third antennal joint three or four times as long as thick; anal cell with one cross vein; first abdominal segment twice as long as broad.....2.

   Third antennal joint twice as long as thick; anal cell with two cross veins; first abdominal segment somewhat longer than broad.....*A. riggenbachi* Szép.

2. Stigma entirely pale; first abdominal segment with two strong ridges at base; second cubital cell half as long above as below. *A. grandior* sp. nov.

   Stigma black, except at base; first abdominal segment without ridges or carinæ basally; second cubital cell more than half as long above as below.....*A. pictipennis* sp. nov.

The two new species described below agree well with Aspicolpus, but on the other hand do not differ from Pseudohelcon in any striking characters. The general color pattern in both is very similar to that of *P. tessmanni* Szép. and *P. distanti* Turner, but they are specifically distinct by morphological characters.

Aspicolpus grandior sp. nov.

♀. Length 14 mm. In general color almost exactly like the following species. Fulvous, the head lighter yellowish and the abdomen more ferruginous beyond the petiole; legs concolorous with the body, the hind ones black beyond the basal third of the tibiæ; antennæ and tips of mandibles black. Wings yellowish hyaline with infuscated markings as follows: large indistinctly outlined spot in first discoidal cell next to basal vein, one in second discoidal cell below, one surrounding the basal two sections of the radius, mostly in the cubital cells, apical band including apical third of radial cell, narrowed below the cubitus and bending forward from the hind margin toward the substigmal spot which it does not reach. Stigma and veins honey yellow, fuscous next to the dark clouds. Hind wing with a faint cloud near the base of the radial cell and another below the apex. Head seen from above almost as thick as wide, the temples bulging and as broad as the eyes. Frontal excavation shallow, including the anterior ocellus; front with a distinct carina near the eye margin; head margined behind except at the center above; surface smooth and shining except on the face where it is reticulate punctate above; clypeus sparsely punctulate. Malar space very short; posterior orbits with a finely crenulate line. Antennæ with about 40 joints, those near the tip becoming suddenly extremely short and then very slender. Mesonotum shining, closely punctulate; notauli strongly crenate, the middle lobe strongly elevated. Scutellum scarcely punctate, its basal groove strongly arched, broad, composed of oblong pits. Metanotum unusually long, with a triangular area at the middle and longitudinally wrinkled at the sides. Propodeum reticulate, very coarsely so behind. Propleura coarsely reticulate, shining and punctulate above and below; mesopleura finely punctate, with a reticulate punctate groove below. Abdomen almost as long as the head and thorax, subsessile. First segment twice as long as wide at tip, the base slightly more than half as broad as the apex; surface reticulate, smooth medially on the basal declivity; at each angle there arises a short ridge, these converge on the basal third of the segment then diverge becoming weaker and reach the lateral margin as carinæ at its apical third. Following segments smooth and highly polished, slightly widening to the tip of the third; second longer than the third, these two together as long as the first and as broad as long. Ovipositor nearly as long as the body, its sheaths clothed with very short hairs. Legs long, the tibial spurs very short;

first tarsal joint on all legs about as long as the following joints together. Anal cell with one complete basal crossvein and the stump of an apical one; nervulus interstitial; first discoidal cell sessile; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell, nearly parallel with the first intercubitus; first section of radius fully as long as the second; second cubital cell fully twice as long below as above. Radiellan cell in hind wing swollen on the basal third, the radiellus very heavily chitinized at the base, then suddenly weak as usual; submediellan cell shorter than the mediellan by more than half the length of the basal vein.

Type from Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, November 28, 1921, forwarded by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

This species is so strikingly like the following one in color and its mottled wings that I was surprised to find it quite different structurally. It is not quite typical of the genus in the longer second cubital cell and quite distinct frontal excavation.

Aspicolpus pictipennis sp. nov.

♀. Length 9 mm.; ovipositor 6–7 mm. Pale fulvous, antennæ, interocellar area, apical half of hind tibiæ, their tarsi and sheaths of ovipositor black; abdomen sometimes darkened apically above; wings hyaline, with very faint infuscated transverse bands at basal and apical thirds; these would be hardly noticeable were it not that the veins which are elsewhere pale fulvous are here blackened; thus the apical third of costa, basal vein, nervulus, median vein before and beyond it, lower side of third discoidal cell, apical half of stigma, first section of radius, upper part of first intercubitus, second intercubitus, all but base of second section of cubitus and apical half of stigma are black. Head almost as thick as wide, the temples bulging; occiput very strongly margined, not incised above; frontal impression very shallow, the face strongly protuberant above at the insertion of the antennæ. Ocelli very large, separated by less than their length, the lateral one one and one-half times its length from the eye; anterior one just in the edge of the excavation. Clypeus with the margin gently curved; clypeal foveæ very deep. Malar space very short, no longer than the width of the antennal flagellum. Head behind smooth and shining with a few punctures behind the eyes, front and face rugulose, clypeus shining and finely punctate. Antennæ scarcely longer than the body; scape twice as long as thick; pedicel rounded; first and second flagellar joints equal, very long, each four times as long as thick, third decidedly

shorter, the following gradually becoming shorter and more slender, the apical joints about one-third longer than broad. Mesonotum sparsely finely punctate with the median lobe elevated in front, flat behind; notauli crenulate in front, confluent on the posterior half by a triangular rugose-reticulate area; basal impression of scutellum less than twice as wide as long, more or less reticulate, with a median carina; disc of scutellum small, elongate oval, convex, closely punctate. Propodeum coarsely rugose reticulate, with a short basal spiracular carina. Petiole of abdomen twice as long as wide at tip, irregularly longitudinally reticulate, with a median smooth callosity at apex from which the reticulations radiate more or less clearly; remainder of abdomen shining, smooth, the sutures barely discernible; second segment twice as wide as long; third shorter; fourth to eighth still shorter, subequal. Legs slender; hind coxæ subtriangular, one-half longer than wide at base; hind tibiæ almost twice as long as the femora, longer spur one-fourth the length of the metatarsus which is as long as the following joints together. Radius arising distinctly beyond the middle of the stigma, nearly attaining the wing tip, its second section slightly longer than the first and one-fourth the length of the third; nervulus interstitial; anal cell with a single cross-vein; the basal vein as long as the first section of the cubitus; the recurrent nervure one-fourth shorter, entering the first cubital cell near its tip; inner and lower sides of second cubital cell equal, one-half longer than the second section of radius and one-third longer than the second intercubitus which is perpendicular to the cubitus; nervellus arising at the lower corner of the cell. Sheaths of ovipositor thinly hairy.

Type from Tsumeb, Southwestern Protectorate, January 1921 (E. Kochig); paratype from Southwest Africa, 1921 (Miss Wilman). Type in the South African Museum, paratype in the writer's collection. A male, 6 mm. in length, from Hope Fountain, Southern Rhodesia, February 12, 1921 (N. Jones) is among the material sent by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

This species will run to Aspicolpus in the tables given by Ashmead and Szépligeti as well as in Turner's key to Australian genera and does not agree with any of the genera not included in these tables. It differs from the African *A. riggenbachi* Szép. in having only one anal cross-vein, however. It resembles the type species of Eumacrocentrus, *E. americanus* Cress. quite closely, but the frontal excavation is very poorly developed and the second cubital cell much shorter.

Phanerotoma Wesmael.

Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci. Belgique, vol. 11, p. 165 (1838).

To the already rather extensive series of species from Africa I have to add three more which are clearly distinct from those hitherto described. To facilitate their determination the following key is included:

1. Large species, 6 mm.; nervulus entering discoidal cell at basal fifth; second intercubitus much shorter than the second section of the radius ..... *P. major* sp. nov.
   Smaller species, 3 mm. or less; nervulus entering discoidal cell beyond the basal third; second intercubitus longer ..... 2.
2. Hind tibiæ with black and whitish markings; apical joints of antennæ moniliform, no longer than wide.. *P. ornatula* sp. nov.
   Hind tibiæ entirely testaceous; apical joints of antennæ twice as long as thick ..... *P. uniformis* sp. nov.

Phanerotoma major sp. nov. (Fig. 1, C).

♀. Length 6 mm. Fulvo-testaceous, the abdomen and anterior legs somewhat paler and more yellowish; flagellum of antennæ, stemmaticum and teeth of mandibles black; wings yellowish hyaline, stigma yellow; veins light brown, except the basal, median and base of radius and cubitus, which are yellow. Head less than twice as broad as thick; temples as broad as the eye; occiput semicircularly excavated, with a fine marginal carina. Front very shallowly rugosopunctate, the vertex with indications of transverse striation medially; front finely rugose; clypeus feebly punctate; sides of head rugose next to the eye, quite distinctly vertically striate behind; malar space one-fourth as long as the nearly circular eye; ocelli large, equidistant, separated by their own diameter. Antennæ with more than 17 joints (tips broken); scape nearly as long as the eye, four times as long as thick; first four flagellar joints very long, each two-thirds as long as the scape and four times as long as thick; following growing shorter, widest at about the tenth joint. Mesonotum more densely rugose than the head; scutellum nearly smooth, triangular, very slightly raised above the axillæ which are deeply reticulate; basal scutellar groove coarsely crenate. Metanotum half as long as the scutellum, with a series of about seven longitudinal furrows on each side. Propodeum rugose, reticulate on the posterior slope. Pleuræ reticulate punctate; the mesopleura more nearly smooth below and behind,

without furrow, but with a broad crenate groove along its posterior margin. Abdomen slightly longer than the thorax; third segment as long as the other two which are of about equal length; surface longitudinally reticulated; first segment with a pair of convergent ridges extending back from the corners halfway across the segment. Legs

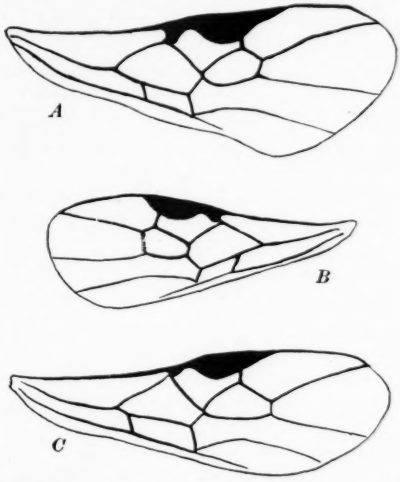

FIG. 1. Wings of Phanerotoma. A, wing of *P. ornatula*, sp. nov.; B, wing of *P. uniformis* sp. nov.; C, wing of *P. major* sp. nov.

slender; hind femora four times as long as wide. First section of radius less than half as long as the second; third two and one-half times as long as second; second intercubitus half as long as the first, recurrent nervure entering the cell less than half its length from the basal angle; nervulus arising at the basal fifth of the discoidal cell.

Type from British East Africa; Masai Reserve, May 23, 1912 (T. J. Anderson).

Phanerotoma ornatula sp. nov. (Fig. 1, A).

♀. Length 2.9 mm. Pale fulvous with testaceous legs, hind tibiæ black at base and on apical half, with a whitish annulus between; tips of antennæ blackened; ocellar area black. Wings hyaline, with a

more or less distinct infuscated band at the middle which is divided by a hyaline steak that extends across the wing from the base of the stigma; along this streak the stigma and veins are very pale, elsewhere dark, except the base of the median vein. Hind tibia whitish at the middle, with a small black spot externally at the basal third and a large one at apical third. Head less than twice as broad as thick; occiput sharply emarginate, with marginal carina. Head slightly rugose above, scarcely striated behind the ocelli which are rather small and separated by more than their own diameter; face rugulose, clypeus smooth; head behind eyes weakly rugulose, striated near the hind margin. Eyes rather large, broader than the temples, their posterior margin much less strongly curved than the anterior one; malar space one-sixth the length of the eye. Antennæ 23-jointed; scape stout, scarcely more than two times as long as thick; first four flagellar joints of about equal length, each three times as long as thick; apical joints becoming very small and moniliform. Front between the bases of the antennæ with a very distinct short median carina. Mesonotum and scutellum finely rugose; scutellar groove coarsely crenate; axillæ with about six more or less oblique carinæ. Propodeum rather coarsely reticulated, with a distinct, transverse ridge and slightly dentate post-spiracular angles. Propleuræ nearly smooth, shining; mesopleura subopaque, coarsely shagreened, without furrow, coarsely foveate on the two anterior sides and finely so on the hind margin next to the propodeum, which is much more finely sculptured on the sides than above. Abdomen a little more than twice as long as broad; first and second segments of equal length, third one-half longer than the second; surface finely rugose, longitudinally so on the first two segments; first tergite with a pair of curved convergent carinæ that extend to beyond the middle. Legs slender. First section of radius somewhat more than half as long as the second; second intercubitus much shorter than the second section of the radius; nervulus entering the discoidal cell between the middle and basal third.

Type from Natal; Weenen (thorn country), 2840 feet, January, 1924 (H. P. Thomasset).

Phanerotoma uniformis sp. nov. (Fig. 1, B).

♀. Length 2.5 mm. Yellowish fulvous, the legs paler, ocellar spot black; flagellum of antennæ infuscated from the base, becoming piceous at tip. Wings hyaline; basal half of stigma pale, apical half and veins dark, except those enclosing the median cell. Head nearly

twice as wide as long when seen from above; occiput only weakly emarginate, with a very distinct marginal carina. Upper surface of head very finely rugulose; face minutely punctulate or shagreened, clypeus smooth and shining. Eye more or less circular, with the hind edge less strongly curved, five times as long as the malar space. Temples only two-thirds as broad as the eye, minutely rugose. Ocelli separated by about their own diameter. No carina between the antennæ. Antennæ 24-jointed; scape twice as long as thick; first four flagellar joints about equal, not quite three times as long as thick, joints shorter apically but all are about twice as long as wide. Mesonotum very finely rugulose and subopaque; scutellum shagreened. Propodeum finely rugose anteriorly, reticulate behind, without distinct cross carina or post-spiracular angles. Abdomen twice as long as broad; second and third segments of equal length, first shorter; surface finely rugose, longitudinally so on basal half; carinæ at base of first segment delicate and extending only to about basal third. First section of radius about as long as the second, the second intercubitus longer than either one; nervulus entering the discoidal cell just beyond the basal third; recurrent nervure entering the second cubital cell well beyond its base. Legs stout, the hind femur nearly one-third as broad as long.

Type from Natal; Weenen (thorn country), 2840 feet, January 1924 (H. P. Thomasset). It is from the same locality as the preceding species, but is abundantly distinct in color, configuration of antennæ and in wing venation.

Sigalphus Latreille.

Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., vol. 3, p. 327 (1802).

Sigalphus (*Sphæropyx*) **fulvus** sp. nov.

♀. Length 6.5 mm. Bright fulvous, the antennæ, the head above except at the sides, the extreme tips of the hind tibiæ and their tarsi entirely, black; wings rather strongly infuscated, especially across the middle and at apex, the hind wing darkened except behind near the base. Head more than twice as broad as thick, deeply excavated behind; face including clypeus one-half wider than high, closely punctured and with a shallow impressed groove below the base of each antenna; clypeus shining, punctured at the sides, its foveæ deep; eyes two-thirds as broad as long, twice as long as the malar space; vertex and temple sparsely and coarsely punctate; ocelli separated

by less than their diameter; cheeks faintly punctate. Antennæ with about 30 joints, similar to those of *S. irrorator*. Mesonotum rather flat, the middle lobe with a prominent median furrow; parapsidal furrows deep but only faintly crenulated; surface as well as the scutellum sparsely punctate and shining; depression at base of scutellum deeply foveate with three cross ridges. Propodeum coarsely rugose, with a median pair of carinæ that converge basally, a transverse carina behind the middle; a lateral longitudinal carina on the basal half which slopes outward behind and attains the hind angles; upper lateral angles obsoletely toothed. Pro- and mesopleuræ shining and faintly punctulate; no mesopleural furrow; sides of propodeum with a vertical groove including a carina below the spiracle. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax together; rugose reticulate, much more coarsely so at the base; first segment distinctly separated from the gaster, slightly wider than long, but little narrowed basally; with a pair o; carinæ above along its entire length, strongly convergent behindf second segment as long as wide, but narrower basally, nearly one-half longer than the first, with a sharp carina extending from the anterior angle toward the median line and curving backwards; the two carinæ do not meet and there is no indication of a median carina; third segment as long as the second, widest at the base and almost semicircular behind, without apical teeth; suturiform articulation very feebly indicated. Legs stout, including the calcaria and tarsi; claws simple. Basal vein meeting the median almost at a right angle; nervulus only slightly postfurcal; cubitus arising at the middle of the basal vein; first section of radius one-third as long as the second which equals the third; radial cell in hind wing with a distinct cross-vein at the middle.

Type from Durban, Natal, November 18, 1917. (C. N. Barker).

This species is the second to be found in Africa, and appears to belong to this genus without much question as it is quite similar to the American *S. bicolor* Cress. although when compared with the European *S. irrorator* Fabr. there are very considerable differences, mainly in the less lengthened body and wings. From the African *S. neavei* Turner, it may be recognized by its coarsely punctate vertex and different color. The two African species are evidently quite similar.

The thorax and wings recall *Minanga serrata* Com., but the abdomen is distinctly segmented, especially between the first and second tergites.

Pachychelonus Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 107 (1924).

This genus appears to be related to Odontosphæropyx Cameron, with which it shares the triangular clypeus and unusually thickened basal vein. It may be at once distinguished by the margined occiput, pyramidal scutellum and indistinctly segmented abdomen. The pectinate claws, anal cross-vein and thickened edge to the anal area are peculiarities not mentioned by Cameron in his description of Odontosphæropyx but as I do not know this genus cannot be sure that it possesses none of these characters.

Pachychelonus fulviventris Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 107 (1924).

One female from Durban, Natal, March 16, 1919 (C. N. Barker). The ovipositor extends beyond the tip of the abdomen but slightly; it is stout and blunt and densely clothed with pale pubescence near the tip.

Acanthochelonus gen. nov.

Head with the vertex transversely elevated and bearing behind each of the posterior ocelli a long slender erect spine as long as the width of the eye; eyes bare; clypeus with the anterior margin slightly rounded, subtruncate; head with a stout marginal line behind the eye, the occiput concave and immargined. Antennæ somewhat shorter than the body, tapering, first flagellar joint long. Notauli deep, convergent, but not meeting behind; scutellum small, triangular, separated by a coarsely crenate furrow; propodeum areolated by longitudinal and short transverse carinæ; mesopleural furrow present. Abdomen as long as the thorax, subglobose, broader behind; apex carinate, bilobed and denticulate; ovipositor, stout, arcuate, its sheaths paddle-shaped. Legs stout. Parastigma large, radial cell acute at apex; cubital and discoidal cells all completely separated; anal cell not divided, recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell.

Type: *A. taurus* sp. nov.

Acanthochelonus approaches most closely to Minanga Cameron which is also Ethiopian, but differs by the long ocellar spines and nonmargined occiput. The ocelli are strongly raised in Minanga as in certain other Chelonines but there is nothing similar to the spines described above.

Acanthochelonus taurus sp. nov.

♀. Length 5 mm. Entirely bright fulvous, the antennæ black; tips of tarsi brownish. Wings pale yellowish, rather strongly infuscated apically; veins at base fulvous, beyond the parastigma dark brown. Head twice as broad as thick, the temples obliquely narrowed behind the eyes; occiput strongly arcuately excavated. Ocelli large, set in a very low triangle, separated by their own diameter, the posterior ones separated from the eye by three times their diameter; ocellar spines each arising at the inner posterior side of the ocellus, slender, erect; space between paired ocelli deeply excavated; front slightly impressed, with a carinate line leading from each lateral ocellus toward the eye. Head above smooth and polished; face and clypeus finely punctate, the face raised down the middle, with an impression extending from each antenna to the side of the clypeus. Eye oval, nearly twice as high as broad; twice as long as the indistinctly grooved malar space. Head behind the eye punctate. Palpi stout, short, with cylindrical joints. Antennal scape cylindrical, twice as long as thick; first joint of flagellum longer than the second which is twice as long as thick, joints beyond growing rapidly shorter. Notauli broad and deep, not crenulate; median lobe slightly prominent anteriorly, without median furrow; mesonotum weakly punctate; scutellum with four large foveæ at the base, its surface punctate. Propodeum very short, with a large median area extending from base to apex, basally this is divided by a short median and two transverse carinæ into four small quadrate areas; laterally with two large areas basally on each side. Propleura closely punctate above; mesopleura very finely punctate above and in front, smooth medially; with a broad impressed line below and a vertical carinate line in front; its posterior margin with a series of large foveæ; sides of propodeum coarsely longitudinally wrinkled. Abdomen entirely without sutures; with a median raised line extending to the middle; on each side with an oblique line extending from just inside the anterior corner to the median line which it joins at the basal third of the abdomen; the triangles thus formed are coarsely transversely ribbed. Outside this oblique line is another parallel with it, fading out at the middle of the abdomen before reaching the median line; surface of abdomen deeply and rather finely reticulate; tip transversely excavated, this furrow striate; posterior margin finely serrate. Tergites extending well on to the venter, especially behind. Claws simple, longer spur of hind tibia extending to the middle of the metatarsus which is as long as the three following joints together. First section of radius one-third as long as the second

which is three-fifths as long as the third; the latter arcuately bent upwards so that the radial cell is narrowed and acute at apex which is far before the wing-tip; stigma narrow, emitting the radius before the middle; basal vein very strongly oblique, thickened just above the middle where the cubitus originates; base of cubitus straight, parallel with the submedian vein; first and second intercubiti equal, the second cubital cell narrowed above, the lower side bulged outward; nervulus arising at the basal fifth of the discoidal cell; submediellan cell in hind wing more than half as long as the median.

Type and one paratype from Belgian Congo; Lubumbashi, Katanga, June 12, 1920 (Mich. Bequaert).

Subfamily MACROCENTRINÆ

Key to the Genera of Macrocentrinæ.

1. Head not margined behind; ovipositor usually longer than the abdomen; spur of hind tibia usually much less than half as long as the metatarsus.....2.
   Head margined behind; ovipositor very short; spur of hind tibia at least half as long as the metatarsus.....10.
2. Recurrent nervure entering the second cubital cell; middle lobe of mesonotum not prominent.....*Amicrocentrum* Schulz.
   Recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell; middle lobe of mesonotum conspicuously elevated.....3.
3. Nervulus interrupted posteriorly, bifid and with two short widely divergent branches, strongly postfurcal; median and submedian veins thickened apically. *Dicranoneura* Kriechbaumer.
   Of a different conformation.....4.
4. Longer spur of hind tibia short, decidedly less than half as long as the metatarsus.....5.
   Spur of hind tibia half as long as the metatarsus.....9.
5. Nervulus interstitial.....6.
   Nervulus postfurcal.....7.
6. First abdominal segment long and slender, as long as the two following united.....*Leptozele* Cameron.
   First segment much shorter and stouter, as long as the second. *Amicroplus* Förster.
7. First discoidal cell petiolate, the cubitus arising from the basal vein; radius in hind wing absent...*Amicroplidea* Ashmead.
   First discoidal cell sessile, the cubitus arising from the parastigma; radius present in hind wing.....8.

8. First segment of abdomen stout, two or three times as long as broad; radial cell in hind wing not noticeably constricted at the middle.....*Macrocentrus* Curtis.
   First segment of abdomen very long and slender, six times as long as wide; radial cell in hind wing constricted at the middle and divided into two parts.....*Aulacocentrum* Brues.
9. Palpi very long, more than twice the head-height; radial cell in hind wing weakly constricted at the middle; submedian cell with a chitinized spot near apex.....*Neozele*, gen. nov.
   Palpi of the usual length, radial cell in hind wing strongly contracted at the middle; submedian cell without chitinized spot. *Austrozele* Roman.
10. Radial cell in hind wing completely divided.....11.
    Radial cell in hind wing more or less contracted at the middle, but never divided.....*Zele* Haliday.
11. First cubital cell very large; nervulus angled above middle. *Xiphozele* Cameron.
    First cubital cell normal; nervulus simple..*Homolobus* Förster.

Dolichozele Viereck (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 182, 1911) is not sufficiently characterized for insertion in the key on the basis of the original description.

Cyclophatnus Cameron (Tijds. Entom., vol. 53, p. 54, 1910) is not placed in the key. It seems to fall near Zele, but the tibial spurs are "short." The nervulus is curved and swollen as in some Rhogadinæ.

Cænophylax Schultz is an Agathidine, possibly synonymous with Euagathis. This was described as Neophylax by Ashmead, but this name is preoccupied in the Trichoptera.

Metapleurodon, Paniscozele, Pachymerella, Apathia and Cerotopia Enderlein (Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, pp. 213–219, 1920) are not sufficiently characterized to insert them in the key and I do not know them in nature.

Amicrocentrum Schulz

Zool. Ann., vol. 4, p. 88 (1911).

Szépligeti, Gen. Insect., fasc. 22, p. 145 (1904) *Megacentrus*, (non Heer).

Cameron, Ann. Soc. Entom. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 370 (1912) (*Eiolo*).

A male from Juba River, Northern Frontier District, Kenya Colony collected by Dr. J. O. Beven and forwarded to me by Dr. G. A. K. Marshall seems undoubtedly to be the male of Szépligeti's *Amicro-*

centrum (*Megacentrus*) *concolor*. As the type was a female lacking legs and hind wings, Szépligeti was unable to characterize the genus completely. The legs are extremely long and slender, the longer spur of the hind tibia only about one-sixth the length of the metatarsus and the tarsal claws are bifid at the tip. The wing venation is quite extraordinary; the basal vein is straight, the first cubital cell extremely small, the third section of the radius strongly decurved and the second discoidal cell enormously widened apically, while several of the veins about the cubital cells are decolored. In the hind wing there is an oval cell containing a chitinous spot formed above the base of the cubital vein, and the radial cell is very narrow with dilated apex. The ocelli are greatly enlarged, separated from one another and from the eyes by considerably more than their own diameter. The antennæ are 41-jointed setaceous, with the apical joint tapered to a fine point. The mesonotum is evenly convex, with the notauli very weakly impressed, almost obsolete behind.

This strange creature closely resembles a good-sized Ophion or Henicospilus of rufo-ferruginous color.

Cameron's *Eiolo curvinervis* (Ann. Soc. Entom. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 372) is a synonym.

Neozele gen. nov.

Head transverse, twice as wide as thick, not margined behind, the temples rather short. Ocelli large, separated by about their own diameter from each other and the eyes; malar space short. Palpi long and stout at the base, all joints cylindrical except the second joint of the labial pair. Mandible with one preapical tooth. Mesonotum very strongly trilobed, median lobe high anteriorly. Propodeum without carinæ, spiracle oval. First abdominal segment more than twice as long as propodeum, five times as long as wide, spiracles just before the middle; second segment longer than the third, the two together as long as the first. Ovipositor very short. Apical trochanters serrate at tips outwardly; tarsal claws much thickened, with a minute hook at tip, spur of hind tibia nearly two-thirds as long as the metatarsus. Stigma long and narrow; radius issuing at the apical third; nervulus postfurcal; nervellus inserted below middle of second discoidal cell which is not enlarged apically. Radial cell in hind wing slightly constricted at the middle. Ovipositor very short.

Type: *N. wheeleri* sp. nov.

Neozele resembles Cerotopia Enderlein, but differs by the entirely immargined head, undivided radial cell in hind wing and postfurcal nervulus.

Neozele wheeleri sp. nov.

♀. Length 12 mm. Pale buff and bright fulvous with some darker markings. Head buff, with a transverse stripe including the ocelli and the tips of the mandibles black; scape above and flagellum piceous; palpi and bristly hairs above mouth fulvous. Thorax, including four anterior coxæ, buff, becoming fulvous on propodeum and hind coxæ, the lobes of the mesonotum blackened centrally. Abdomen bright fulvous, somewhat paler below. Hind legs fulvous, fore and middle ones paler. Wings hyaline, stigma fulvous, venation fuscous. Head shining, smooth above and behind; face sparsely punctate. Maxillary palpi nearly twice as long as the width of the head, the joints of nearly equal length. Mesonotum and scutellum shining, almost impunctate; base of scutellum with six foveæ. Propodeum shining, very faintly roughened with a few transverse wrinkles at the tip above. Pleuræ shining, sparsely punctate; mesopleura with a faintly impressed furrow. Abdomen shining, sparsely hairy. Stigma more than three times as long as wide; first section of radius two-thirds as long as the second which is one-third the length of the faintly decurved third section; cubitus arising from the parastigma; recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cell at its own length before the tip; apex of second cubital cell half as long as its upper side, the base one-half higher; nervulus postfurcal by more than half its length; submedian cell with an oval dark chitinous spot below near apex.

Type from Kartabo, British Guiana, July–August 1920 (W. M. Wheeler).

Although this is a neotropical form, it has been included in the present account as its affinities are indicated by the preceding key.

Austrozele Roman.

Entom. Tidskr. vol. 31, p. 113 (1910).
Brues, Psyche, vol. 29, p. 15 (1922) (*Palinzele*).

An examination of further specimens and another species from North America convinces me that Palinzele is not separable from Austrozele. The radius varies considerably, arising at the apical third or very near the middle of the stigma.

Subfamily BLACINÆ.

Blacus Nees.

Nova Acta Acad. Nat. Curios., vol. 9, p. 306 (1818).

Blacus natalensis sp. nov.

♀. Length 3 mm. Black; tegulæ, palpi and legs light yellow, the four hind tibiæ and tarsi brown. Head highly polished, smooth, with distinct posterior marginal carina; more than twice as wide as thick, the temples obliquely narrowed, broader than the eyes in dorsal view; ocelli in a small equilateral triangle less than half as far from one another as from the eye margin; front feebly excavated on each side above the antenna; eyes elongate oval, three times as long as the unfurrowed malar space; clypeus very short and broad, with deep lateral foveæ; face elevated medially. Antennæ 22-jointed, much shorter than the body; first and second flagellar joints about equal; following shorter; last ten much shorter, more or less moniliform. Mesonotum smooth and shining; notauli distinct, narrow and finely crenulated, straight and meeting some distance before the scutellum; scutellum highly convex, shining, its basal groove broad, deep, curved, divided at the middle by a raised line, its posterior depressed edge forming a curved crenate line. Propodeum faintly areolated anteriorly and at the sides; medially behind with two short longitudinal carinæ, another at the side and one on the pleural surface; above with an angled transverse carina connecting the basal ends of the longitudinal ones. Pro and mesopleuræ smooth and shining. First abdominal segment twice as long as broad at tip, base half as wide as apex; concave medially, most strongly so at the base; from each basal angle there extends backwards a sharp carina that becomes weaker behind, spiracles forming small lateral tubercles at the basal third; apical fourth longitudinally striate. Remaining segments smooth and polished, the second and third about equal, each two-thirds as long as the first; entire abdomen as long as the head and thorax and as wide as the latter. Sheaths of ovipositor smooth, almost as long as the body. Body sparsely whitish hairy on the head below, the thorax above and the propodeum; legs conspicuously clothed with glistening white hairs. Stigma two-fifths as broad as long, emitting the radius at the middle; first section of radius half as long as the width of the stigma; second curved basally, straight at apex, entering the wing-margin two-thirds of the way from the stigma to wing-tip. Cubitus arising from the parastigma; nervulus postfurcal by its own length; recurrent nervure half as long as the basal vein, parallel with it and with the intercubitus, entering the cubital cell half its own length from the tip of the latter; last section of radius and of cubitus, except at extreme base, decolored; lower discoidal cell

open at apex below; submediellan cell in hind wing half as long as the mediellan.

Type from Durban, Natal, November 7, 1919 (A. L. Bevis).

This species is the first to be described from this region. The antennæ are shorter than usual, the apical joints quite noticeably rounded and moniliform; the abdominal petiole is unusually narrow and the last section of the radius very pale in comparison with the other wing veins.

Subfamily LEIOPHRONINÆ.

Leiophron Nees.

Nova Acta Acad. Nat. Curios., vol. 9, p. 303 (1818).

Leiophron punctatus sp. nov.

♀. Length 4 mm. Entirely black, only the mandibles ferruginous; wings hyaline, the stigma piceous and veins fuscous. Head rather small, the face strongly elevated and convex below the base of the antennæ; deeply angularly excavated behind, with a marginal line below fading out on the temples; occiput smooth and polished behind the ocelli which form a large triangle with the posterior pair almost as far from one another as from the eye; vertex minutely punctate at the sides, irregularly rugose between the ocelli; temples almost as broad as the eyes, rounded and but little narrowed behind when viewed from above, but in profile it is seen that although below they are broad, above they narrow obliquely at the upper part of the eye. Eyes oval, one-half longer than wide, bare; cheeks sparsely punctulate, malar space as long as the width of the eye, without furrow. Face very convex, closely punctate, with a small elongate smooth callus just below the antennæ; clypeal foveæ extremely large and deep; the clypeus as high as broad with arcuate lower margin. Palpi stout, pale pubescent. Antennæ with more than 30 joints; scape stout, twice as long as thick; first flagellar joint the longest, three times as long as thick; following gradually becoming shorter; twenty-third and following about as long as broad and more or less moniliform. Mesonotum shining, finely sparsely punctate, longer than wide; middle lobe very convex anteriorly; notauli crenulate, meeting at the posterior third of the notum; scutellum small, highly convex, its basal groove strongly curved, crenulate. Propodeum finely reticulate, smooth and shining at the extreme base. Propleura large, rather evenly and

slightly convex above the oblique depression which is very shallow, rugose reticulate above, rugulose below; mesopleura highly polished, smooth, with a coarsely punctate, nearly horizontal furrow; metapleura convex, shining, closely but very weakly and shallowly punctate; hind coxæ shagreened and subopaque externally. Abdomen as long as the thorax. First segment the longest, one-fourth longer than wide, apex one-third wider than the base, finely punctate-reticulate at the sides and more faintly so medially except for a conspicuous polished area at the middle next the posterior margin Second segment distinctly shorter than the first, as wide as long, slightly broader behind, its surface finely, evenly confluently punctate. Third segment separated by a very distinct smooth furrow; two-thirds as long as the second, similarly punctate on the basal half, entirely smooth behind and at the extreme sides; fourth, fifth and sixth segments very short. Ovipositor directed downwards and more or less forwards, as long as the thorax and abdomen together. Legs rather stout, longer spur of hind tibia half as long as the metatarsus, the latter as long as the four remaining joints; claws simple. Stigma narrow, emitting the radius beyond the middle; first section of radius oblique, as long as the width of the stigma, nearly one-third as long as the second which is slightly and evenly curved and meets the margin halfway between the stigma and wing-tip; nervulus postfurcal by half its length; cubitus arising from the parastigma; recurrent nervure parallel with the upper part of the basal vein, entering the cubital cell three-fourths of its own length before the intercubitus; cubitus becoming obsolete not far beyond the intercubitus; nervellus near the lower angle of the second discoidal cell which is very narrowly open at the lower corner; anal cell without trace of any cross nervure.

Type from Umbilo, Durban, Natal, October 7, 1919 (A. L. Bevis).

This species seems best to be referred to Leiophron, but as there has been some difference of opinion concerning this genus, a number of generic characters have been included in the foregoing description.

Cardiochiles Nees.

Hymen. Ichneum. affin. monogr., vol. 1, p. 224 (1834).

Cardiochiles scapularis sp. nov.

♂. Length 6 mm. Black, lateral lobes of mesonotum entirely and legs fulvous beyond the base of the femora, except the apical three joints of four anterior tarsi and the posterior ones beyond the base of

the first joint, which are piceous. Wings dark fuscous, much paler on basal half; stigma fulvous; venation dark, the cubital and radial veins paler. Tibial spurs pale fulvous. Face, including clypeus, as broad as high, shining, sparsely and finely punctate; edge of clypeus broadly bidentate medially; malar space as long as the thickness of the antennal flagellum, with distinct furrow; face raised medially and depressed at each side above the clypeal foveæ; inner orbits convergent below; eyes more than twice as long as broad, coarsely pubescent; cheeks smooth, temples and antennal basin delicately punctate; vertex smooth; ocelli surrounded by a broad shallow furrow, the posterior pair nearly twice as far from one another as from the eye-margin. Antennæ with first joint of flagellum one-half longer than the second; following growing shorter, all considerably longer than wide. Mesonotum highly polished, with a very few minute punctures; notauli deep and weakly crenulate. Scutellum shining; postscutellum bifoveate. Propodeum with a lozenge-shaped superomedian area and two large lateral areas, the anterior one open basally; spiracular area elongate-triangular, its apex forming the dentate lateral angle of the propodeum; space between carinæ deeply rugose-punctate. First segment of abdomen medially with a deep impression at base and broad circular elevation behind; between the latter and the raised lateral margin is a broad groove, smooth behind and longitudinally wrinkled in front; second segment much shorter than the third, smooth and polished, the suture deep and smooth. Longer spur of hind tibia two-thirds as long as the metatarsus. First section of radius greatly thickened, one-third as long as the second, third unusually weak; first intercubitus about one-fifth shorter than the second section of radius; nervulus postfurcal by fully its own length; recurrent nervure more than its length from the intercubitus; first discoidal cell nearly twice as high at base as at apex, the cubitus arising at the upper fifth of the basal vein. Submediellan cell of hind wing long, half as long as the mediellan. Propleura closely and shallowly punctate reticulate; mesopleura smooth and shining above and below.

Type from Table Mountain, Cape Town, Cape Province, February 12, 1921 (A. L. Bevis). This species exhibits a very striking coloration and as color is quite constant in this genus, especially among the dark species, is undoubtedly distinct from any of Cameron's species. From *C. latifrons* Brues it differs in color, the smooth vertex and in wing venation.

Cardiochiles striatifrons sp. nov.

♀. Length 5 mm. Fulvous, the anterior legs and head lighter; marked with black as follows; antennæ, labrum, large spot on head above not attaining the eyes on the sides, middle lobe of mesonotum except behind, lateral lobes except edges, spot on tegulæ, tip of mesosternum, ovipositor and hind tarsi. Ocellar area smooth; upper part of supra-antennal basin and space between ocelli and eyes transversely striate; face smooth, clypeus faintly punctulate, twice as wide as high, evenly arched above, obsoletely notched at middle of lower margin; face with clypeus as wide as high; malar space grooved, as long as the basal width of the mandible; head smooth behind the eyes. Antennæ very stout basally, the first joint of flagellum twice as long as thick; second noticeably shorter. Mesonotum smooth, faintly punctulate, grooves on middle lobe broad and rather shallow, those on lateral lobes distinct; notauli finely crenulate anteriorly, more coarsely so behind; scutellum with a broad quadrifoveate groove at base, the surface smooth and shining. Propodeum strongly areolated, its surface reticulated. Mesopleura shining and minutely punctulate above and behind, more distinctly punctate near the middle coxa; metapleura closely reticulated, the upper anterior triangular portion smooth and shining. First segment of abdomen with the median lobe spatulate, as wide as the lateral one which bears a fine longitudinal groove near its inner edge; middle third of segment forming an oval convex area. Longer spur of hind tibia three-fourths as long as the metatarsus. Wings lightly infuscated; stigma entirely black, venation brown; first section of radius slightly over half as long as the second and as long as the second intercubitus; first intercubitus two-thirds as long as the second section of the radius; cubitus arising above the upper third of the basal vein; first discoidal cell twice as high at base as at apex, receiving the nervulus at its basal third; recurrent nervure shorter than its distance from the first intercubitus.

Type from Weenen, Natal, March, 1924 (H. P. Thomasset).

This species is more or less similar to *C. trimaculatus* Cameron, but differs from the description of that species in having the hind tibiæ entirely pale. Cameron does not mention the front in his species, however, and might have failed to notice a striate sculpture of this part of the head, in which case it is possible that the two forms are not specifically distinct. From *C. striatus* Brues it differs by the entirely black stigma, maculate mesonotum and very much shorter face and clypeus.

Cardiochiles striatus Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 95 (1924).

Six specimens from Umbilo, Durban, Natal (A. L. Bevis) collected during February, March, November and December; one from Widenham, Natal, December (A. L. Bevis); Umkomaas, South Coast, Natal, December (A. L. Bevis).

Cardiochiles bequaerti sp. nov.

♀. Length 5 mm. Fulvous and black. Head and antennæ, except a triangular mark at each side of the clypeus which includes all of the face below the level of the eyes, black; all coxæ and basal joint of trochanters, hind tarsi, tip of the hind tibiæ and fourth and following tergites black. Remainder of body fulvous; the legs more testaceous, including the tibial spurs. Wings subhyaline basally, dark apically; stigma black; veins piceous, yellowish to the base of the basal vein. Head fully twice as broad as thick, smooth and highly polished above; face minutely punctate above, more closely so near the top; clypeus subtriangular, as high as broad, together with the face one-third higher than the width of the face, Malar space as long as the first flagellar joint, with a linear groove. Eyes with unusually long, coarse hairs. Cheeks and outer orbits smooth; temples punctate and more or less distinctly striate. First joint of antennal flagellum nearly three times as long as broad; second fully as long, others gradually shorter. Mesonotum shining, faintly punctate; notauli deeply impressed, finely crenulate; median lobe with the pair of longitudinal grooves very broad and feebly impressed. Scutellum as long as broad, its basal groove broad, coarsely ridged; metanotum bifoveate. Propodeum with a large lozenge-shaped superomedian area, two lateral and one pleural area set off by very strong carinæ; the areas reticulate. Propleura smooth above and below, reticulate in the middle; mesopleura shining, with minute scattered punctures; its impression broad very shallow, except at the middle; smooth behind, reticulated anteriorly and at the middle; metapleura separated by a crenate line, smooth. First abdominal segment distinctly longer than wide. Longer spur of hind tibia two-thirds as long as the first tarsal joint. First section of the radius half as long as the second and slightly shorter than the second intercubitus; second cubital cell strongly narrowed toward the tip, second section of radius scarcely longer than the first intercubitus; nervulus entering the discoidal cell at its basal fourth; cubitus arising

just below the upper third of the basal vein; recurrent nervure received its own length before the end of the first cubital cell, two-thirds as long, as the lower section of the basal vein; submediellan cell in hind wing two-fifths as long as the mediellan.

Type from Belgian Congo; Lubumbashi, Katanga, January 18, 1921 (Mich. Bequaert). The long face and black-tipped hind tibiæ will distinguish this species from any others known from this region. It is also an unusually small form.

Cardiochiles tegularis Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 100 (1924).

Weenen, Natal. Four specimens collected during November and December by H. P. Thomasset, one at an altitude of 2840 feet. From the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

Cardiochiles nigromaculatus Cameron.

Rec. Albany Mus., vol. 1, p. 170 (1905).

An example from Weenen, Natal, December (H. P. Thomasset) forwarded by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology agrees so minutely with Cameron's description that it is undoubtedly this species. The following characters not mentioned by Cameron may be added. Head above and antennal basin entirely smooth; clypeus about twice as broad as high, distinctly punctate laterally; malar space shorter than the basal width of the mandible, with furrow; face including clypeus as high as wide. Mesonotum not distinctly punctate, grooves on middle and lateral lobes distinct; scutellum smooth, its basal groove broad, coarsely crenulate. First section of radius nearly half as long as the second which is twice as long as the second intercubitus; cubitus arising at the upper third of the basal vein; first discoidal cell half as high at apex as at base; submediellan cell in hind wing barely less than half as long as the mediellan.

In my key to South African species (Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 92) this will run to *C. fossatus* Brues from which it differs widely in color and in having the two basal joints of flagellum of equal length.

Cardiochiles fossatus Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 97 (1924).

Umbilo, Durban, Natal, December 6, 1914 (A. L. Bevis).

Cardiochiles longipennis Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 98 (1924).

Three specimens from the Belgian Congo; Lubumbashi, Katanga, March, April and November (Mich. Bequaert), given me by Dr. Jos Bequaert. Two are males and agree closely with the type from Zululand, except that the mesosternum is black. The female has the entire head, mesonotum, scutellum and mesopleuræ black. This is an unusually large species ranging from 7–8 mm. in length.

Disophrys Förster.

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 246 (1862).

Disophrys lutea Brullé.

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymèn., vol. 4, p. 506 (1846) (*Agathis*).

As indicated in the accompanying catalogue this species is very widespread in Africa and the adjacent islands, and has been described under several names. In the present series there are seven males and two females from widely separated localities. Uganda; Entebbe (C .C. Gowdey): Zanzibar; Pemba Is. (H. J. Snell): Natal; Weenen (H. P. Thomasset) and Durban (A. L. Bevis and C. N. Barker).

Disophrys nataliensis Szépligeti.

Fermes, Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 71 (1902).

This stout species is represented in the material before me by two males from Salisbury, Rhodesia, one reared from a "yellow Lasiocampid" and another from "Gonometra sp" by J. O' Neil.

Disophrys dichroa Brullé.

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymèn., vol. 4, p. 485 (1846) (*Agathis*).
Cameron, Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 158 (1905) (*Microdus bipustulatus*).

Six specimens representing both sexes from Durban, Natal; May, June, August, October and December (C. N. Barker and A. L. Bevis).

Megagathis Kriechbaumer.

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 311 (1894).

Megagathis schoutedeni Szépligeti.

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 415 (1914).

One female, Durban, Natal (C. N. Barker) from the Durban Museum. This species was described from the Belgian Congo.

Megagathis nataliensis Kriechbaumer.

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 312 (1894).

Five females and four males from Durban, Natal; February, April, September and December (C. N. Barker).

Hyrtanommatium Enderlein.

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 166 (1920).

Hyrtanommatium terebrator Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 86 (1924) (*Euagathis*).

This species is very similar to *H. crassum* Enderlein, the type of the genus described from the Gold Coast. I have seen seven additional females from the type locality, Durban, Natal (C. N. Barker) forwarded by the Durban Museum and also a male from the same place To judge from Enderlein's description the two forms are distinct although of the same size and color, and may be distinguished as follows:

Vertex with the ocellar prominence acutely produced backwards; abdomen smooth and shining.....*H. crassum* Enderlein.

Vertex with an erect tubercle, not directed backwards; first and second segments of abdomen punctate.....*H. terebrator* Brues.

The male is similar to the female except that the abdomen is blackened on its apical half.

Bassus Fabricius.

Syst. Piezatorum, p. 93 (1804)
Microdus of authors.

Bassus (Microdus) aciculatus sp. nov.

♀. Length 5 mm.; ovipositor nearly as long as the body. Pale fulvous, the antennæ black; sheaths of ovipositor fuscous. Wings subhyaline, slightly infuscated, more or less yellowish at the base;

costa and stigma piceous; venation pale brown. Head, thorax and legs covered with rather dense short white hairs. Head smooth above; supra-antennal impressions rather deep; front without trace of marginal carina; face shining, faintly punctate; as wide between the eyes as high from antennæ to margin of clypeus. Eyes oval, one-third longer than the strongly oblique malar space. Antennæ 29-jointed, much shorter than the body; first joint of flagellum four times as long as thick, as long as the scape and pedicel together, following ones shorter, all much longer than thick. Mesonotum shining, nearly smooth, gently and evenly convex, notauli forming discrete crenulated lines anteriorly, broader and smooth behind where they curve inward to meet in a gentle depression just behind the middle; scutellar groove with four large foveæ. Propodeum short, abruptly truncate behind; sharply, irregularly reticulate, with an elongate median area extending from base to apex. Propleura sparsely punctate above, smooth below; mesopleura shining, faintly punctate, its furrow short, broad and shallow, not crenulate; sides of propodeum finely punctate, spiracle large, oval. Legs very stout, hind femur fully one-third as wide as long; longer spur of hind tibia distinctly less than half the length of the metatarsus; all tarsal claws simple. Abdomen short and stout, as long as the thorax; first segment slightly longer than broad at apex, sides straight, the base a little more than half as broad as apex; surface finely longitudinally striate, the striæ anastomosing to some extent; extreme apex smooth; remainder of abdomen smooth and highly polished, with indistinct sutures; second tergite three times as broad as long, with a broad shallow transverse impression across the middle. First section of cubitus represented by a stump at base, but none at apex; second cubital cell very minute, with a long petiole above; radial cell very narrow, no broader than the antennal flagellum; nervulus very strongly oblique, postfurcal by half its length; nervellus arising at the lower corner of the third discoidal cell. Submediellan cell in hind wing half as long as the mediellan.

Type from Tanganyika Territory; Morogaro, February (A. H. Ritchie). The specimen bears the label, "from pupa of Erias." So far as I can ascertain this is the first species of this genus to be bred from Erias. The *Rhogas kitcheneri* Dudgeon and Gough bred from this host appears to be a Microbracon without question.

The present form differs from *B. macronura* Szépligeti by the smooth, not crenulate mesopleural furrow, the entirely smooth second tergite and completely yellow hind tibiæ. From *B. post-*

furcalis Szépligeti it differs by its entirely yellow color with lightly infuscated wings, the absence of any furrow on the middle lobe of the mesonotum and very evident mesopleural furrow.

Bassus (Microdus) antefurcalis Szépligeti.

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 220 (1914).

A male and female, bred from *Crocidolomia binotalis* by C. Mason at Namiwawa.

Crassomicrodus Ashmead.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 128 (1900).

Crassomicrodus pumilus Szépligeti.

Entom. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 385 (1914) (*Epimicrodus*).

One female and a male from Weenen, Natal, July and January (H. P. Thomasset).

The male is like the female except that the areolet in the wing has entirely disappeared and the tip of the abdomen is black. The second to fifth tarsal joints of the hind leg are pale at the extreme base in both sexes, giving the tarsi a distinctly annulate appearance.

This species may not be a true Crassomicrodus on account of the long ovipositor. As Bradley pointed out (Psyche, vol. 23, p. 139 (1916) Crassomicrodus will have to replace Epimicrodus in the sense of Ashmead and Szépligeti.

Hormagathis gen. nov.

Body rather short and stout, with stout legs, the hind pair noticeably thickened. Head strongly transverse, temples scarcely developed; ocelli on a slight elevation; no trace of any carinæ on the front or vertex; head in front view not quite so high as broad, greatly narrowed below the small eyes; palpi simple; antennæ as long as the body, 34-jointed, the apical joints submoniliform. Mesonotum as broad as long, feebly trilobed, the notauli meeting before the scutellum; propodeum strongly convex, not areolated; mesopleura with furrow. Abdomen convex above, depressed at base, more or less parallel-sided; first segment very broad at base; suturiform articulation slightly and broadly impressed, the second and third segments each with a similar transverse groove at the middle; first three segments longi-

tudinally striated; following ones gradually narrowed; ovipositor as long as the body. Tarsal claws not split nor toothed but with a broad basal lobe. Radial cell very narrow; second cubital cell triangular; first cubital fused with the first discoidal; nervulus postfurcal; radial cell in hind wing narrowed apically.

Type *H. mellea* sp. nov.

A member of the subfamily Agathidinæ as indicated by its very narrow radial cell, obsolete basal section of cubitus, minute second cubital cell and somewhat elongate, flat face with prominent clypeal foveæ, but differing from the other genera of this group in the form of the abdomen and from all except Braunsia Kriech. in the striate sculpture of the abdomen. The abdomen reminds one of the Horminæ or Doryctinæ. In Enderlein's key (Arch. Naturg., Jahrg 84A, Heft 11, p. 182; 1920) it will run to Ioxia Enderlein which is placed next Braunsia, with which he compares it. As Hormagathis is of entirely different habitus from Braunsia, it seems certainly not related to Ioxia.

Hormagathis mellea sp. nov.

♀. Length 4.6 mm. Dull fulvous; antennæ, tips of last tarsal joint on all legs and sheaths of ovipositor black. Wings pale fuscous; stigma and veins yellowish brown, and much lighter at the base of the wing. Head smooth and shining, the face with a very faint trace of punctulation; occiput weakly excavated medially; front with a slight depression above each antenna; ocelli in a flat triangle, the posterior pair nearly as far from one another as from the eye margin. Clypeal foveæ small, but deep; mandibles very small, apparently bidentate; labrum short; eyes oval, not much longer than wide, slightly longer than the malar space. Mesonotum smooth, without median grooves on the middle lobe; notauli sharply crenulated, not deep or broad, meeting in a depressed area behind the center of the mesonotum. Scutellum with a deep, curved, foveate groove at the base. Propodeum reticulated, the lines more or less longitudinal and transverse although there are no distinct carinæ in either direction. First segment of abdomen one-fourth broader at apex than at base, with a carinate elevation extending backwards from each anterior angle nearly to the middle of the segment; basal middle smooth, the remainder finely longitudinally striated; second segment as long and as wide as the first, finely striated, the suturiform articulation curved backwards at the sides, broad and shallow, the striæ extending across it; at the middle of the second segment there is a similar transverse groove

which curves backward medially to the posterior third of the segment. Third segment slightly shorter than the second and as wide; its striæ finer and disappearing before the hind margin; at the middle with a straight suture like that on the second segment; following segments much shorter, smooth, narrowing to a point, smooth and polished. Sheaths of the ovipositor rather densely hairy above. Pleuræ smooth and shining, the mesopleura very faintly and sparsely punctate; metapleura and sides of propodeum distinctly punctate. Hind legs quite considerably thickened, their tibiæ densely pubescent, tibial spurs stout, finely bristly, the longer one-half the length of the metatarsus which is nearly as long as the following joints together. Radius arising at the middle of the stigma, the radial cell very narrow; second cubital cell small, triangular, with a thickened petiole above which is longer than the minute first section of the radius.

Type from Doonside, Natal, January 13, 1917 (A. L. Bevis).

Braunsia Kriechbaumer.

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 63 (1894).

Braunsia partita sp. nov.

♂. Length 8 mm. Head, thorax, hind legs, including coxæ and abdomen beyond third segment, black; cheeks, mouthparts, tegulæ and four anterior legs, including coxæ, fulvous; basal three segments of abdomen fulvo-ferruginous, the first stained with fuscous medially. Base of wing to nervulus pale yellow; remainder blackish, with a complete transverse pale band that includes the stigma, first and second cubital cells and base of the apical discoidal area; hind wing pale on basal third and with an elongate pale spot in the radiellan cell. Head polished above, supra-antennal impressions deep; malar space smooth, convex, one-third as long as the eye; face as long as the width between the eyes, highly polished; basal joint of flagellum the longest, fully three times as long as thick, following rapidly shorter, none less than twice as long as thick. Lateral pronotal pits large, not meeting medially; mesonotum polished; grooves of median lobe very clearly impressed, notauli deep. Propodeum with an irregular carina which is distinct only on the basal fourth; reticulate laterally at the base, with several coarse transverse wrinkles at the middle and more or less clearly areolate apically. First abdominal tergite two and one-half times as long as wide at apex, gradually narrowed to the base; apical third finely striated; basal two-thirds with two stout carinæ and a

weaker median carina between them near the middle of the segment; second and basal half of third tergite closely evenly striate; apical section of third aciculate with the tip smooth; transverse impressions of both segments distinctly beyond the middle at about the apical three-fourths. Body hairs grayish white; yellow on the anterior legs, black and very dense on the hind ones. Nervulus postfurcal by half its length; first section of cubitus represented by a stump at both base and apex; areolet five-sided, narrowed above, with a stump externally above the middle.

Type from Natal; Durban, July (C. N. Barker).

This species is similar to *B. sjöstedti* Szépligeti, but differs by its black head and black hind legs, including the coxæ; also the stigma is yellow and the pale band below it much more extensive. From *B. excelsa* Brues it differs in the color of the head, abdomen and legs and the second cubital cell is broadly five-sided, not triangular.

Braunsia metanastriæ sp. nov.

♂. Length 10 mm. Head and thorax, including tegulæ, abdomen beyond third segment, and hind legs including coxæ, black. Middle coxæ piceous; cheeks, mouthparts and extreme base of hind tibiæ yellowish. Four anterior legs and three basal tergites bright fulvous. Wings yellow to the second intercubitus, black beyond; color of hind wing similar, the apical fourth dark. Head polished frontal impressions rather shallow except for the deeply excavated channels to the side of the antennal tubercles. First and second joints of antennal flagellum equal, each nearly three times as long as thick, following gradually shorter, but all more than twice as long as thick. Face shining, sparsely, but distinctly punctulate; malar space half as long as the eye; face as high as the width between the eyes. Lateral impressions of pronotum large, but widely separated medially. Notauli very deep; grooves of middle lobe of mesonotum sharply impressed, well separated. Propodeum smooth at base, with a very short median carina; at middle irregularly transversely wrinkled, apically with three short longitudinal carinæ medially, apical half of first, all of second and third, tergite, except extreme apex uniformly and rather coarsely striate; lateral carinæ of first strong on basal two-thirds; median one rather strong on apical two-thirds; transverse impression of second tergite well beyond the middle; that of the third tergite at the apical third, very broad and extremely shallow; nervulus postfurcal by half its length; first section of cubitus represented by a short stump

at base and a longer one at apex; second cubital cell five-sided, narrower above, externally with an angulation just above the middle, but without stump of a vein.

Type from Uganda; Entebbe, (?) May (S. A. Neave). Bred from *Metanastria indecora* Walker.

This species resembles *B. mimetica* Brues, but differs in having the wings yellow with the apical third black, by the much coarser striation of the abdomen, the pale four anterior legs and fulvous abdomen. The abdominal striation is unusually coarse and is uniform on all three segments.

Braunsia pleuralis sp. nov.

♀. Length 10 mm.; ovipositor as long as the body. Head, front legs, anterior part of prothorax, middle knees and middle tibiæ yellow; antennæ, meso- and metanotum, scutellum, mesopleuræ, hind and middle legs including coxæ, black; propodeum, metapleuræ, and abdomen to middle of third segment ferruginous; apex of abdomen piceous. Wings yellow at base as far as the nervulus; black beyond, with a complete yellow cross-band below the stigma and a large oval pale yellow area near apex; stigma entirely yellow; hind wing dark, pale at extreme base and with an incomplete pale band anteriorly before apex. Frontal impressions deep. Face long, distinctly higher than the width between the eyes; malar space nearly as long as the eye; face smooth and shining; first flagellar joint slightly longer than the second, three times as long as thick. Pronotal impressions large, almost meeting medially above. Mesonotum polished, grooves of median lobe shallow, indistinct anteriorly. Propodeum almost entirely smooth, with a few transverse wrinkles at the middle and a faint, very short median carina at the extreme base. Mesopleural furrow linear, smooth, without the usual crenulations. Apical half of first tergite coarsely striate, second and especially the third more finely so, the second section of the third aciculate beyond the transverse groove and smooth on apical third. First tergite with the lateral ridges strongly elevated basally and obliquely extended to the hind angles behind; median carina noticeable only near the middle of the tergite which is scarcely more than twice as long as thick and strongly constricted basally so that the lateral edges are distinctly concave. Transverse impression of second tergite at the apical third; of the third slightly behind the middle. Second cubital cell unusually broad above, the outer side slightly angulate and with a very short stump of a vein at the middle; first section of cubitus represented by

a long stump at both base and apex; nervulus postfurcal by one-third its length.

Type from Uganda; Kampala, November.

This species resembles *B. kriegeri* Enderlein but differs conspicuously in color, especially in the very strikingly bicolored thorax, yellow head and black hind legs; structurally the grooves on the mesonotum are not sharply impressed and the divisions of the second tergite are not of equal length.

Subfamily MICROGASTRINÆ

Mirax Haliday.

Entom. Mag., vol. 1, p. 263 (1883).

Mirax africana sp. nov.

♂. Length 1.7 mm. Yellowish brown; head, legs, basal two joints of antennæ and sides of first abdominal segment testaceous; propodeum blackened at apex. Wings hyaline, veins and stigma pale testaceous. Head opaque, without median groove on the vertex; occiput deeply emarginate. Head wide behind the eyes, the temples rather short and obliquely narrowed; ocelli in a small equilateral triangle which is about as long as its distance from each eye; face somewhat shining, especially on the clypeus which is convex and very distinctly separated from the face; cheeks shining; malar space as long as the second antennal joint, above with a distinct furrow which does not reach the base of the mandible. Antennæ shorter than the body, unmistakably 14-jointed, with no indication of division of any of the flagellar joints; first three flagellar joints of equal length, the fourth and following growing shorter and more slender. Notauli very distinct anteriorly, less so behind; mesonotum and central part of scutellum minutely granular, subopaque; scutellum depressed at the sides, with a large subtriangular, smooth, margined impression on each side and a pair of small round foveæ at apex, the two enclosed together in an oval margined line; postscutellum with an oval impression on each side. Propodeum with distinct median and a lateral longitudinal carina; more or less irregularly reticulate between the carinæ, more coarsely so behind. Mesopleura large, smooth and highly polished. First abdominal segment with the dorsal plate narrow; second not membranous except laterally at the sides. Stigma less than half as wide as long, emitting the intercubitus at its middle; base of radial vein scarcely indicated; nervulus postfurcal by its own

length; cubitus arising at the upper fourth of the basal vein; recurrent nervure nearly parallel with the basal and intercubitus; received two-thirds its length before the tip of the cubital cell; cubitus extending beyond the cell only as a short spur; submedian cell in hind wing nearly half as long as the median.

Type from Umbilo, Durban, Natal, August 23, 1914 (A. L. Bevis).

This is apparently a quite typical species of the genus in important characters. It differs from the South American *M. brasiliensis* Brues by the absence of a groove at the base of the scutellum, but as this is the only other species of the genus which I have seen, I do not know how important this distinction may be. This is the first species from this region; the few others known are pa æarctic, nearctic and neotropical.

Subfamily METEORINÆ.

Meteorus Haliday.

Entom. Mag., vol. 3, p. 24 (1835).

Eight of the African species are included in the following key, four of which are hitherto undescribed. Unfortunately some species have been only briefly characterized and as the members of this genus are rather variable in color and difficult to distinguish I have not attempted to include all in the key since several are unknown to me in nature.

1. Head, thorax and abdomen black and reddish; abdomen black, with the petiole white.....2.
   Not tricolored.....3.
2. Mesonotum densely punctate..... { *tricolor* Szépligeti. / *flavicornis* Szépligeti.
   Mesonotum in great part smooth and shining, the middle lobe rugose behind.....*durbanensis* sp. nov.
3. Thorax and abdomen extensively marked with black, face, including clypeus, as wide as high.....*trilineatus* Cameron.
   Body brownish yellow, at most the postpetiole dark.....4.
4. Mesonotum densely and evenly rugose, its surface nowhere distinctly shining.....5.
   Mesonotum not evenly rugose, the median lobe in front and the lateral lobes, especially the latter, shining and feebly punctate; ocelli small, removed from the eye by more than their own diameter.....*neavei* sp. nov.

5. Second section of radius twice as long as the first, nervulus in hind wing antefurcal by its own length; longer spur of hind tibia about half as long as the metatarsus. . . . . *testaceus* Szépligeti.
   Second section of radius less than twice as long as the first; nervulus in hind wing antefurcal by less than its own length; tibial spurs decidedly less than half as long as the metatarsus. . . . 6.
6. Antennæ pale; postpetiole irregularly striate; thorax with a narrow black band behind the scutellum. . . . . *fasciatus* sp. nov.
   Antennæ black beyond the scape; postpetiole very regularly striate; thorax without black band behind the scutellum. *laphygmarum* sp. nov.

Meteorus durbanensis sp. nov.

♀. Length 4 mm.; sheaths of ovipositor nearly as long as the abdomen. Black with ferruginous and yellow markings. Ferruginous as follows; a spot behind and one above the eye, line between meso- and metapleura, ovipositor: yellow on face below, propleuræ below, coxæ and legs, except hind tarsi and their tibiæ above which are blackened. Wings hyaline, stigma and veins piceous, the basal vein and first section of cubitus much lighter. Basal half of first abdominal segment whitish. Head somewhat less than twice as wide as thick; smooth above and behind, marginal carina very strong; malar space very short; face quite distinctly transversely striate; clypeus very broad, convex, its foveæ deep and widely separated. Ocelli small, the posterior pair separated from one another and from the eye by almost twice their own diameter. Antennæ about 27-jointed; first flagellar joint as long as the second, nearly three times as long as thick; following shorter and thinner; all fully twice as long as thick. Mesonotum highly polished, faintly punctulate, notauli weakly impressed; middle lobe behind the middle shallowly rugose reticulate. Scutellum shining, its basal groove with six elongate foveæ. Propodeum coarsely reticulate, its posterior slope with a strongly marked median impression which is more finely sculptured. Propleura coarsely wrinkled, with a smooth band above. Mesopleura rather densely punctulate, with a large oval smooth area behind. Hind coxæ smooth and shining. First abdominal segment evenly widened behind; coarsely and evenly striate from near the base, spiracles slightly tuberculate; second segment clearly wider than long. Stigma nearly one-fourth as wide as the greatest width of the wing; first section of radius three-fourths as long as the second; third nine times as long as the second;

second cubital cell unusually short, the upper side only one-half as long as the basal; apical side fully as long as the lower; recurrent nervure entering the second cubital cell near its basal corner; nervulus postfurcal by its own length, entering the basal fourth of the discoidal cell. Radial cell in hind wing not constricted.

Type from Natal; Umbilo, Durban, October 12, 1919 (A. L. Bevis).

Meteorus testaceus Szépligeti.

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 228 (1914).

One female. Uganda; Kampala, July (E. Hargreaves); bred from "unidentified furry caterpillar feeding on grass." The cocoon which accompanies the specimen is pale brownish, of the usual type with a suspensory silken thread. This may not be Szépligeti's species but agrees with his description so far as that extends. The type was from Langenburg, British East Africa.

Meteorus fasciatus sp. nov.

♀. Length 3.5–3.7 mm. Pale yellow, antennal flagellum more brownish. Ocellar spot slightly infuscated; tegulæ and postpetiole, except at tip, piceous; the narrow sclerite just behind the scutellum shining black for its entire length across the thorax. Basal line of propodeum also more narrowly black or dark brown. Head twice as broad as thick, the hind margin with a very distinct raised line. Vertex and head behind smooth, with short yellowish pubescence. Ocelli very large, oval, the hind ones separated by their own length, but closer to the eye-margin; face shining, faintly and more or less transversely striate; malar space very short, clypeal foveæ large and deep. First and second joints of flagellum equal, each fully three times as long as thick; third and fourth slightly shorter; those beyond growing rather rapidly shorter, but all considerably longer than broad. Mesonotum evenly rugose, dull; notauli scarcely indicated; scutellum strongly convex medially, shining. Propodeum very irregularly reticulate, more coarsely so toward the posterior extremity; slightly excavated medially on the posterior slope. Propleura closely reticulate except for a smooth space above; mesopleura similarly sculptured, dull, with a shining nearly smooth area at the middle; without furrow. Posterior coxæ granulate, not shining. Petiole of abdomen as long as the propodeum, twice as long as broad at tip, evenly widened from the scarcely prominent spiracles to the tip;

postpetiole striate, the striæ much closer together medially, more widely separated toward apex where some of the striæ do not reach the margin. Gaster smooth and polished; second segment nearly half longer than wide. Legs slender. Wings hyaline, with pale brownish stigma and luteous veins. Stigma nearly one-fourth as broad as the greatest width of the wing; first section of radius three-fifths the length of the second. Upper outer corner of second cubital cell forming almost a right angle, its basal and lower sides equal, the lower distinctly arcuate; apical side clearly shorter than the basal. Recurrent nervure entering the second cubital cell very near its base; nervulus entering the basal fourth of the discoidal cell. Radial cell in hind wing not at all constricted medially. Ovipositor sheaths as long as the thorax.

♂. Differs from the female in having the ocellar space more distinctly blackened, the sides of the second abdominal segment and apex of the third infuscated.

The eyes in both examples show brilliant blue, green and black reflections, possibly due to the way in which they may have been dried.

Type ♀ and paratype ♂ from Natal; Wienen, May, 1924 (H. P. Thomasset).

Meteorus laphygmarum sp. nov.

♀. Length 4.5 mm.; ovipositor sheaths as long as the thorax. Light yellow, the tarsi brown and the antennal scape black; a black streak along the inner edge of each ocellus, postpetiole at each side just before the tip and a faint spot at the side of the gaster near the middle dark brownish. Wings hyaline, stigma and veins pale fuscous. Head fully twice as wide as thick, with a very distinct marginal line behind. Ocelli very large, oval, the posterior pair separated by their own diameter and a little closer to the eye margin. Occiput and head behind smooth, polished; front shining, faintly transversely wrinkled. Face minutely, but distinctly transversely aciculate or wrinkled. Clypeal foveæ moderately large, deeply impressed; face including clypeus, considerably higher than wide; malar space very short. Antennal flagellum stout, the first and second joints equal, about twice or two and one-fourth times as long as thick; following joints shorter but remaining nearly twice as long as thick to beyond the middle of the flagellum. Mesonotum rugose, more coarsely behind and at the sides, subopaque. Basal scutellar groove deep and broad, sexfoveate; scutellum moderately convex, subshining. Propodeum

coarsely reticulate, broadly and very distinctly impressed medially except at the base. Propleuræ punctate-reticulate, with a shining, nearly smooth band along the upper border; mesopleura irregularly reticulate below, shining and more or less irregularly punctate above; hind coxæ finely granular, distinctly shining. Abdominal petiole gradually enlarged behind the middle, without distinct tubercles at the spiracles; postpetiole regularly and evenly striated, the lines evenly spaced across its disk; second segment one-half longer than broad. Stigma one-fifth as broad as the greatest width of the wing; first section of radius two-thirds as long as the second; third very faintly sinuate. Second cubital cell distinctly oblique and narrowed apically; upper edge as long as the outer; lower indistinctly shorter than the first intercubitus; nervure joining the cubitus slightly but distinctly beyond the first intercubitus. Nervulus postfurcal, by nearly its own length, entering at the basal fourth of the discoidal cell. Radial cell in hind wing not contracted medially.

Type from Rhodesia; Salisbury, January, reared from *Laphygma exigua* Hübn. As there is a North American species described by Viereck as *Meteorus laphygmæ* I have given the name *M. laphygmarum* to the present one. *M. laphygmæ* was bred from *L. frugiperda* Sm. and Abb., the most abundant Laphygma in the United States although *L. exigua* occurs in North America also.

Meteorus neavei sp. nov.

♀. 4 mm.; ovipositor sheaths about as long as the abdomen. Light yellow, with the antennal scape and the flagellum apically more or less infuscated. Ocellar spot and hind tarsi usually dark brown. Tegulæ dark and the sides of the postpetiole and of the second tergite behind more or less infuscated. Sheaths of ovipositor piceous. Wings hyaline; stigma and veins light brown, the costa piceous. Head twice as broad as thick, above and behind shining, almost impunctate, margined behind. Ocelli smaller than usual, the posterior pair separated by the diameter of an ocellus and separated from the eye by a noticeably greater distance. Face shagreened, shining, without trace of transverse striation. Clypeus highly protuberant, its lateral foveæ rather small, deep. Malar space very short, cheeks shining, nearly smooth. Antennæ about 34-jointed; second joint of flagellum slightly longer than the first, three times as long as thick; those following gradually shorter and thinner, all fully twice as long as thick. Mesonotum shining, very feebly punctate, the posterior third of the

middle lobe finely rugose and not so shining. Basal groove of scutellum broad, with three or four longitudinal ridges on each side of the middle; scutellum polished, highly convex. Propodeum coarsely reticulate, with a very broad and shallow impression medially behind. Pleuræ shining; propleura nearly smooth; mesopleura finely rugose below, polished above. Hind coxæ smooth and shining; longer spur of hind tibia extending nearly to the middle of the metatarsus. Abdominal petiole coarsely and evenly striate, the striæ extending nearly to the base; evenly expanded behind from the basal fifth; spiracles slightly prominent, at the middle. Second segment as long as broad at apex. First discoidal cell distinctly petiolate above; first section of radius almost as long as the second; second cubital cell strongly narrowed apically and toward the top, its basal side twice as long as the upper one; apical side distinctly longer than the arcuate lower one and two-thirds as long as the basal; recurrent nervure entering the second cubital cell near to its basal corner; nervulus postfurcal by less than its own length, entering the discoidal cell at the basal fifth. Radial cell in hind wing gradually narrowed apically but not contracted medially.

♂. Essentially like the female.

Type ♀ and six paratypes, including two males, from Nyasaland; Mlanje, April 27, 1913 (S. A. Neave).

Meteorus trilineatus Cameron.

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 242 (1905).

One male, Weenen, Natal, March–April (H. P. Thomasset).

This species, if I have correctly identified it, differs from *M. laphygmarum* Brues, which it resembles most closely, by its much darker color and broader face which is fully as broad as high, including the clypeus; the nervulus is very slightly postfurcal in the fore wing, and by more than its own length in the hind wing.

Dinocampus Förster.

Verh. Naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 252 (1862).

There are two species in the material before me, distinguishable as follows:

Abdomen fulvous beyond the petiole, scutellum punctate; nervulus weakly postfurcal; first discoidal cell strongly petiolate above. *fulvogaster* sp. nov.

Abdomen entirely black; scutellum smooth medially; nervulus strongly postfurcal; first discoidal cell not petiolate above.

nigrogaster sp. nov.

Dinocampus fulvogaster sp. nov.

♂. Length 2.7 mm. Head, tegulæ, legs including coxæ and abdomen beyond the petiole fulvous; ocellar spots and entire thorax black; petiole of abdomen piceous; tarsi brown. Wings hyaline; costal vein black, stigma and venation light brown, the veins near the base of the wing still paler. Head very much contracted behind, with distinct marginal line; temples broad, as wide as the eye in dorsal view; ocelli in a rather flat triangle, the posterior pair one-third farther from the eye than from one another; surface punctate, coarsely on the shining vertex, finely on the subopaque, pale pubescent face; clypeus smooth, with broadly rounded edge; malar space two-fifths as long as the rather small oval eye, with a distinct furrow; head behind eyes shining, finely sparsely punctate. Antennæ filiform; scape scarcely twice as long as thick; first and third joints of flagellum of equal length, thrice as long as thick, the second joint quite distinctly longer. Pronotum rugose, with a pair of approximate foveæ above. Mesonotum and scutellum rather closely and finely punctate, shining; notauli distinct, but not broad nor deeply impressed. Scutellum with four large foveæ across the base; disc sharply convex. Propodeum evenly and rather finely reticulate, with a broad median impression on the posterior face, less pronounced and narrower on the upper face; in profile the posterior face is nearly vertical below, rounding off above to the somewhat shorter upper face; posterior angles not evident. Seen from the side the thorax is one-half longer than high, the mesonotum extended downwards in front so that its anterior portion lies in a vertical position; propleura closely evenly punctate; mesopleura more sparsely punctate above, reticulate punctate below, the impression very broad and extremely shallow. Petiole of abdomen longitudinally aciculated; gradually widened behind, with angular prominent spiracular tubercles just before the apical third; at least three times as long as broad at apex. Following segments smooth and polished, with the sutures scarcely noticeable; second segment nearly as long as the first and one-half longer than the remaining ones together. Radius arising just behind the middle of the stigma, its first section slightly more than half as long as the width of the stigma, second section evenly curved, meeting the costa halfway between the tip of stigma and wing tip; cubitus arising at the upper sixth of the

basal vein, its first section as long as the intercubitus and perpendicular to it; recurrent nervure interstitial, the cubitus obsolete beyond this point.

Type from Umkomaas, South coast of Natal, December, 1914 (A. L. Bevis).

Dinocampus nigrogaster sp. nov.

♂. Length 2.5 mm. Thorax and abdomen black; legs, including coxæ, but excepting the fuscous tarsi, tegulæ and head, except occiput and a large spot on the vertex, fulvo-ferruginous. Wings hyaline, costal vein piceous, stigma and venation testaceous. Occipital carina very strong; vertex finely punctulate; front highly polished and impunctate below the ocelli, finely rugulose on the sides; face rugulose. Antennæ 30-jointed, first flagellar joint distinctly shorter than the second, following joints growing shorter, but all considerably more than twice as long as thick. Pronotum bifoveate above. Mesonotum closely punctate; notauli very distinct but not conspicuous. Scutellum with four elongate foveæ at base, its disc entirely smooth and polished, evenly convex. Propodeum coarsely reticulated, the upper face convex; posterior one with a broad, shallow median excavation; in profile evenly rounded with the lower part of the posterior face vertical. Propleura reticulate striate; mesopleura reticulate above and below, smooth at the middle; mesopleural groove shallow and poorly developed. Venation as in *D. fulvogaster* except that the nervulus is postfurcal by more than half its length; the cubitus arises at the basal vein and its first section is longer than the intercubitus. Petiole of abdomen finely longitudinally aciculated, its spiracular protuberances inconspicuous; second segment less than half as long as the petiole; smooth and polished as are the remaining segments.

Type from Umbilo, Durban, Natal, September 7, 1919 (A. L. Bevis).

This species is very similar to the foregoing.

Subfamily HELORIMORPHINÆ

Helorimorpha Schmiedeknecht.

Hymen. Mitteleuropas, p. 523 (1907).
Cameron, Soc. Entom., Jahrg. 24, p. 9 (1909) (*Stictometeorus*).

Key to the African Species.

1. Body entirely luteous or orange yellow.....2.
   At least the mesonotum and scutellum black.....4.

2. Antennal flagellum entirely black.....3.
Antennal flagellum honey-yellow with the apical three or four joints black; second transverse cubitus hyaline at the middle; veins beyond the cells almost entirely obliterated.
H. africana Brues.

3. Recurrent nervure interstitial with the first transverse cubitus.
H. coffeæ Brues.
Recurrent nervure received by the second cubital cell.
H. lutea Szép.

4. *H. rufa* Cameron and *H. bicolor* Szépligeti which are unknown to me in nature differ from the other African species by the bicolored thorax; they are indistinguishable on the basis of the original descriptions.

Helorimorpha africana Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 101 (1924).

Natal; Weenen. Two specimens, May (H. P. Thomasset).

Helorimorpha lutea Szépligeti.

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 608 (1913) (*Stictometeorus*).

Natal; Umbilo, Durban. One specimen, December (A. L. Bevis).

Helorimorpha coffeæ Brues.

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 103 (1924).

Natal; Doonside. One specimen, January (A. L. Bevis).

Helorimorpha rufa Cameron.

Soc. Entom., Jahrg. 24, p. 9 (1909) (*Stictometeorus*).

Natal, Durban. September to February (A. L. Bevis). Three specimens apparently of this species.

FAMILY ALYSIIDÆ

Cœlalysia Cameron.

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 212 (1911).
TURNER, Bull. Ent. Res., vol. 8, p. 177 (1917).

Cœlalysia bicolor Szépligeti.

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, p. 417, ♂. (*Idiasta*).

Three males from Kampala, Uganda, taken during September, November and January; forwarded by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology. The hind tibiæ are sometimes partly or wholly black. One male from Walikale, Congo, January (Bequaert) has the first three abdominal segments yellow and the striation of the first segment much finer.

Cœlalysia nigriceps Szépligeti.

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, p. 417 ♀ (*Idiasta*).

One female from Rungu, Congo (Rodhain), given me by Dr. Bequaert. The white on the antennæ is a subapical annulus including nine or ten joints.

Only females of this species and males of the preceding one are known and it is possible that they are sexes of a single form.

PART II.

CATALOGUE OF THE GENERA AND SPECIES OF BRACONIDAE OF AFRICA AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS, INCLUDING MADAGASCAR.

In addition to the continental Ethiopian species this catalogue includes also those that have been recorded from Madagascar since some species are known to occur in both areas and it is probable that the range of a number of others will later be found to extend similarly from the true Ethiopian to the Malagasy region. From the smaller oceanic islands like Madeira and the Seychelles only a very few species have been recorded, but several of these at least occur on the continent and it has seemed best to include such islands also. The same has been done for northern Africa. The palaearctic complexion of the north African fauna is of course very marked especially in Algiers and Tunis, but this condition is less marked in Morocco and still less so toward the east where the Egyptian fauna merges into that of the regions to the south. With this in mind, I have therefore after considerable hesitance decided to include all the continental species. The Egyptian fauna has received almost no attention, but that of eastern Equatorial Africa is much better known, especially that of Tanganyika Territory which was formerly German East Africa. Many species are known from southern Africa, mainly from Natal, Transvaal and the Cape Province. In western equatorial Africa the faunæ of Camerun and Togo are best known and a smaller number of species have been recorded from the Belgian Congo.

The generic position of some of the species described by the older authors is doubtful and it is inevitable that some of these should be placed only on a tentative basis. This is especially true of several described by Lucas (1846) although Brullé's species described at the same time are nearly always easily recognizable and may even commonly be referred to modern genera on the basis of the original descriptions. With the exception of several species of the older entomologists, to the descriptions of which I have not had access, an attempt has been made to assign generic locations to all the species. Thus the numerous species of the old genera "Bracon" and "Agathis" have been placed, occasionally with some doubt, in modern genera.

New names for a few obvious homonyms are proposed, although as indicated on another page (315) this has not been done for the genus Iphiaulax, as it seems probable that this enormous group may in the future be subdivided upon a rational basis into a number of genera

which will include some of the numerous generic names already proposed. Among the several generic segregates of Iphiaulax, Szépligeti has used the same specific names quite frequently and as it seems impossible to accept most of these segregates as they now stand, several duplications of specific names appear under this genus. Considering the dubious nature of these genera such a procedure is very unfortunate and will finally result in some homonyms, their number depending upon the number of genera finally accepted.

In most cases the known distribution of each species is cited by political subdivisions, but in the case of some widespread forms such general terms as "Equatorial Africa" and "Southern Africa" have been used for the sake of brevity when it appears that such designations are reasonably satisfactory. A very considerable number of forms appear in both the eastern and western sections of the equatorial belt and a few extend from East Africa to the Cape. The number thus far found to be common to east Africa and Madagascar is surprisingly large.

The large number of species added to the African fauna in this one family during the past twenty years indicates very clearly the great activity of biological explorers and collectors on this continent and emphasizes also the great richness of its insect fauna.

Subfamily STEPHANISCINÆ

Stephaniscus Kieffer

André, Hymén Europe et Algérie., vol 7bis, pl. 478 (1904)
Szépligeti, Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 54 (1905) (*Schlettereriella*)
Schulz, Zool. Ann., vol. 4, p. 65 (1911) (*Psenobolus*)

oncophorus Schletterer — Cape Province

Berliner Ent. Zeit., vol. 33, p. 207 (1889) (*Stenophasmus*)
Enderlein, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 1901, vol. 1, Heft 3, p. 206 (1901) (*Stenophasmus*)
Szépligeti, Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 54 (1905) (*Schlettereriella*)
Schulz, Zool. Ann., vol. 4, p. 65 (1911) (*Psenobolus*)
Enderlein, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 3 (1912)

Ogmophasmus Enderlein

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 4, 13 (1912)
Cameron, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 371 (1912) (*Rhopalospathius*)

Type: *O. ingens* Enderlein

aurantiiceps CAMERON — DIMA, BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Ent. Soc. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 369 (1912) (*Rhopalospathius aurantieiceps*)

büttneri STADELMANN — TOGO

Ent. Nachricht., vol. 19, p. 226 (1893) (*Stenophasmus*)
ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 1901, vol. 1, Heft 3, p. 206 (1901) (*Stenophasmus*)
ENDERLEIN, ibid., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 13 (1912)

camerunus ENDERLEIN — CAMERUN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 1901, vol. 1, p. 209 (1901) (*Stenophasmus*)
ENDERLEIN, ibid., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 13 (1912)

erythrothorax Cameron — CONGO, ZULULAND

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 371 (1912) (*Rhopalospathius*)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 11 (1924)

flaviceps ENDERLEIN — CAMERUN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 13 (1912)

fülleborni ENDERLEIN — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 1901, vol. 1, Heft 3, p. 206 (1901) (*Stenophasmus*)
ENDERLEIN, ibid., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 13 (1912)

ingens ENDERLEIN — TOGO

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 1901, vol. 1, Heft 3, p. 207 (1901) (*Stenophasmus*)
ENDERLEIN, ibid., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 13 (1912)

Doryctophasmus ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 18 (1912)
Type: *D. ferrugineiceps* Enderlein

africanus Brues — ZULULAND

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 206 (1926)

SUBFAMILY SPATHIINÆ

Spathius NEES

Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Curios, vol. 9, p. 301 (1818)
Type: *S. exarator* Linnæus

apterus WOLLASTON — MADEIRA

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), vol. 1, p. 24 (1858)

caudatus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 599 (1913)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 193 (1914)

flavicornis Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 599 (1913)

læviceps Brues — Transvaal
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 13 (1924)

pleuralis Szépligeti — Camerun
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 193 (1914)

rufithorax Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 192 (1914)

striaticeps Brues — Zululand
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 11 (1924)

testaceus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 600 (1913)

transversalis Szépligeti — Togo
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 193 (1914)

tricolor Szépligeti — Togo
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 193 (1914).

trochanteratus Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 193 (1914)

Platyspathius Viereck

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 185 (1911)
Type: *P. pictipennis* Viereck

pictipennis Viereck — Portuguese East Africa
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 185 (1911)

Subfamily HECABOLINÆ

Monolexis Förster

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 237 (1862)
Type: *M. fuscicornis* Förster

caudata Szépligeti — Madagascar
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 423 (1913)

SUBFAMILY HORMIINÆ

Spathiohormius ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 19 (1912)

Type: *S. ornatulus* Enderlein

dentatus BRUES — ZULULAND

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 14 (1924)

Hormiopterus GIRAUD

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4), vol. 9, p. 478 (1869)

Type: *H. olivieri* Giraud

alpicola SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO, 12,000 FT.

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 202 (1914)

antennalis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn, Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 423 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 202 (1914)

capensis BRUES — CAPE COLONY

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 15 (1924)

caudatus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 202 (1914)

concolor SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 179 (1914)

flavipes SZÉPLIGETI — NYASALAND

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 409 (1911)

fuscipennis SZÉPLIGETI . — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 201 (1914)

guineensis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 202 (1914)

minor SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 202 (1914)

niger SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 178 (1914)

olivieri GIRAUD — ALGERIA (Europe)

Ann. Soc. Ent. France (3), vol. 9, bull, p. lxi (1857)
GIRAUD, ibid., (4), vol. 9, p. 478 (1869)
GIRAUD, ibid., vol. 61, p. 5 (1870)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 257 (1888)

orientalis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 424 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 202 (1914)

persimilis SZÉPLIGETI — NYASALAND
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped, 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 409 (1911)

rufescens SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 202 (1914)

striatus SZÉPLIGETI — NYASALAND
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 409 (1911)

Hormius NEES

Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Curios., vol. 9, p. 305 (1818)
NEES, Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 153 (1834)

Type: *H. moniliatus* Nees

elegans SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY
Res. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 177 (1914)

testaceus CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 195 (1911)

SUBFAMILY PAMBOLINAE

Pambolus HALIDAY

Ent. Mag., vol. 4, p. 40 (1836)

Type: *P. biglumis* Haliday

aciculatus BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 17 (1924)

flavicornis SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 600 (1913)

pulchricornis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 600 (1913)

SUBFAMILY BRACONINÆ

Microbracon ASHMEAD

Bull. Colorado Biol. Assoc., vol. 1, p. 15 (1890)
JOHNSON, Entom. News, vol. 6, p. 324 (1895)
ASHMEAD, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 138 (1900) (*Macrodyctium*)

ASHMEAD, ibid., t.c., p. 139 (1900) (*Bracon*)
ASHMEAD, ibid., t.c., p. 139 (1900) (*Habrobracon*)
ASHMEAD, ibid., t.c., p. 139 (1900) (*Tropidobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 27 (1904) (*Bracon*)
NASON, Entom. News, vol. 16, p. 298 (1905) (*Liobracon*, nec Szépligeti)
VIERECK, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 44, p. 640 (1913) (*Amyosoma*)
CUSHMAN, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 16, p. 99 (1914) (*Habrobracon*)
VIERECK, Bull. 22, Connecticut State Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey, p. 182, 204 (1917).
MUESEBECK, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 67, Art. 8, p. 3 (1925)

Type: *M. sulcifrons* Ashmead.

albopilosus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 596 (1913) (*Bracon*)

alpicola SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY; 12,000 FT.
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 188 (1914) (*Bracon*)

amaniensis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol 7, p. 187 (1914) (*Bracon*)

annulicornis Brues — ZULULAND
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 20 (1924)

auratus SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO
Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 34 (1910) (*Bracon*)

beneficientor VIERECK — PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 182 (1911) (*Habrobracon*)

bilineatus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 597 (1913) (*Bracon*)

bipustulatus SZÉPLIGETI — ABYSSINIA
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 597 (1913) (*Bracon*)

campyloneurus SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 187 (1914) (*Bracon*)

capillicaudis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 186 (1914) (*Bracon*)

celer SZÉPLIGETI — NATAL
Boll. Lab. Gen. Agar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 101 (1913) (*Bracon*)

SILVESTRI, ibid., vol. 8, p. 122 (1914) (*Bracon*)
SILVESTRI, ibid., t.c., p. 331 (1915) (*Bracon*)
BRUES, Trans. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 211 (1926)

ceres BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 31 (1924)

constantinus STRAND — ALGERIA
Entom. Zeits. Stuttgart, Jahrg. 24, p. 219 (1910) (*Bracon*)

crocatus SCHMIEDEKNECHT — ALGERIA
Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 541 (1896) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 255 (1898) (*Bracon*)

curticornis BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 26 (1924)

frontalis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 188 (1914) (*Bracon*)

guineensis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 188 (1914) (*Bracon*)

hector BRUES — NATAL
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 208 (1926)

hedwigiæ SCHMIEDEKNECHT — ALGERIA
Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 590 (1896) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 257 (1898) (*Bracon*)

hieroglyphicus BRUES — ZULULAND, NATAL
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 23 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 210 (1926)

hilarellus SCHMIEDEKNECHT — ALGERIA
Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 529 (1896) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 254 (1898) (*Bracon*)

howardi VIERECK — PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 184 (1911)

jonesii BRUES — ZULULAND
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 24 (1924)

kitcheneri DUDGEON & GOUGH — EGYPT
Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypte, Ann. 3, p. 140 (1914) (*Rhogas*)

DUDGEON & GOUGH, Agric. Journ. Egypt, vol. 3, p. 108 (1914) (*Rhogas*)
BRUES, Rept. Third Ent. Meeting Pusa, vol. 3, p. 1026 (1920)
RAMACHANDRO RAO, Mem. Dept. Agric Iraq Baghdad, No. 7, p. 30 (1921) (*Habrobracon*)

lagosianus SZÉPLIGETI — LAGOS
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 101 (1913) (*Bracon*)

latifasciatus BRUES — ZULULAND, NATAL
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 22 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 210 (1926)

latilineatus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 3 (1909) (*Bracon*)

lembaënsis CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO
Ann. Ent. Soc. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 368 (1912)

maculiventris HOLMGREN — CAPE PROVINCE
Eugen. Resa, Ins., vol. 2, p. 423 (1868) (*Bracon*)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 114 (1910)

madagascariensis SZÉPLIGETI — MADAGASCAR
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 422 (1913) (*Bracon*)

maroccanus SZÉPLIGETI — MOROCCO
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 588 (1906) (*Bracon*)

mauritanicus SCHMIEDEKNECHT — ALGERIA
Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 572 (1896) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 256 (1898) (*Bracon*)

monitor BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 32 (1924)

notatus SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 186 (1914) (*Habrobracon*)

nundina SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH EAST AFRICA
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, Hymen., p. 174 (1914) (*Bracon*)

opacus SZÉPLIGETI — NYASALAND
Wiss. Ergebn., deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 405 (1911) (*Bracon*)

pectoralis WESMAEL — ALGERIA (Europe)
Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci. Belgique, vol. 11, p. 12 (1838) (*Bracon*)

MARSHALL, Trans. Entom. Soc. London, 1885, p. 16 (1885) (*Bracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Termes. Füzetek, vol. 19, p. 287, 361 (1896) (*Bracon*)

persimilis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 599 (1913) (*Habrobracon*)

postfurcalis BRUES — ZULULAND, NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 28 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts. Sci., vol. 61, p. 210 (1926)

præceptor BRUES — ZULULAND

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 30 (1924)

propinquus CAMERON — DELAGOA BAY

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 4 (1910) (*Bracon*)

puniceus SCHMIEDEKNECHT — TUNIS

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 23, p. 246 (1900) (*Bracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 594 (1906) (*Habrobracon*)

quadripunctatus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 597 (1913) (*Bracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 186 (1914) (*Bracon*)

recessus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 598 (1913) (*Bracon*)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 210 (1926)

rugosus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 186 (1914) (*Habrobracon*)

sanctæ-crucis SCHMEIDEKNECHT — ALGERIA

Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 590 (1896) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 257 (1898) (*Bracon*)

sectator BRUES — NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 33 (1924)

sesamiæ CAMERON — SOUTH AFRICA

Trans. South African Philos. Soc., vol. 16, p. 334 (1906) (*Bracon*)

sigitaliensis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 187 (1914) (*Bracon*)

simulator SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 187 (1914) (*Bracon*)

somnialis SZÉPLIGETI — ASSAB, EAST AFRICA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 598 (1913) (*Bracon*)

suavis SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Beitr. Landf. Südwestafrika, vol. 1, p. 189 (1918)

suspectus BRUES — NATAL

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 207 (1926)

thalassinus SCHMIEDEKNECHT — ALGERIA

Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 573 (1896) (*Bracon*)

MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 257 (1898) (*Bracon*)

triangularis SZÉPLIGETI — EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 405 (1911) (*Habrobracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 422 (1913) (*Habrobracon*)

tristis SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO, 12,000 FT.

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, Hymén., p. 173 (1914) (*Bracon*)

uelleburgensis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 188 (1914) (*Bracon*)

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 598 (1913) (*Bracon*)

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 588 (1906) (*Bracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 406 (1911) (*Bracon*)

viduus SZÉPLIGETI — NYASALAND

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 405 (1911) (*Bracon*)

zuluorum BRUES — ZULULAND

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 25 (1924)

Cratocnema SZÉPLIGETI

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 184 (1914)

Type: *C. bicolor* Szépligeti

bicolor SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 185 (1914)

cephalotus SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA, CAMERUN

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 186 (1914)

maculiceps Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 184 (1914)

maculiventris Szepligeti — Camerun
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 185 (1914)

nigriventris Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 185 (1914)

pallidipes Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 185 (1914)

polita Szépligeti — Belgian Congo
Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 411 (1914)

similis Szépligeti — Camerun, Togo, Spanish Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 185 (1914)

testacea Szépligeti — Camerun, Spanish Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 184 (1914)

Braconella Szépligeti

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 587 (1906)
Roman, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 115 (1910)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 19 (1924)

Type: *B. major* Szépligeti

fuscipennis Szépligeti — Abyssinia
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 596 (1913)

major Szépligeti — East Africa
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 587 (1906)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 183 (1914)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 211 (1926)

minor Szépligeti — Eastern Africa, Zululand
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 587 (1906)
Roman, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 115 (1910)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 184 (1914)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 19 (1924)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 211 (1926)

tibialis Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 184 (1914)

Myosoma BRULLÉ

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 450 (1846)

Type: *M. hirtipes* Brullé

luteum SZÉPLIGETI — PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungagici, vol. 11, p. 596 (1913)

Euurobracon ASHMEAD

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 140 (1900)
ASHMEAD, ibid., vol. 30, p. 197 (1906)
ROMAN, Ark. Zool., vol. 8, No. 15, p. 45 (1913)
ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 63 (1920)

Type: *E. penetrator* Smith

mandibularis BRUES — NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 34 (1924)

Exobracon SZÉPLIGETI

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 45 (1902)

Type: *E. quadriceps* Smith (1860) (*E. impossibilis* Dalla Torre, non *quadriceps* Smith, 1857).

rufus CAMERON — DIMA, BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 370 (1912)

Cœlodontus ROMAN

Zool. Bidrag, Uppsala, vol. 1, p. 246 (1912)

Type: *C. costator* Thunberg

costator Thunberg — CAPE PROVINCE

Roman, Zool. Bidrag, Uppsala, vol. 1, p. 246, pl. 6, fig. 5 (1912)

Iphiaulax FÖRSTER

Verh. naturf. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 243 (1862)

As indicated on a previous page (p. 303) it is at present impossible to separate the numerous genera or subgenera that have been proposed to receive the enormous number of described species in this group. Those to which African species have been referred are listed below. It will be noted that no attempt has been made to propose new names for specific names which are repeated when these "genera" are combined. This has been done as it seems probable that some of these

names will be recognized later as distinguishable genera. Meanwhile any attempt to remove such homonyms as appear below would serve only to add further nomenclatorial difficulties as it would have to be done on a tentative basis.

Antiolcia ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 116 (1920)

Type: *A. mitelligera* Enderlein

Bathyaulax SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 559 (1906)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 113 (1910)

Type: *B. cyanogaster* Szépligeti

Caliidia SCHULZ

Zool. Ann., vol. 4, p. 68 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 35 (1910) (*Eumorpha*, non Hübner 1806, nec Friese, 1899)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 113 (1910) (*Bathyaulax*)

Type: *C. nigripennis* Szépligeti

Campyloneurus SZÉPLIGETI

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 23, p. 102 (1900)
ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 102 (1920)

Type: *C. bicolor* Szépligeti

Cratobracon CAMERON

Proc. Zool. Soc., London, p. 226 (1901)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 556 (1906) (*Hybothorax*, preoccupied)
SCHULZ, Zool. Ann., vol. 4, p. 71 (1911) (*Hybostethus*)
TURNER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), vol. 20, p. 242 (1917)
STRAND, Intern. Ent. Zeits., vol. 14, p. 174 (1921) (*Hybothoracoides*)

Type: *C. ruficeps* Cameron

Cyanopterus HALIDAY

Ent. Mag., vol. 3, p. 22 (1836)
THOMSON, Opusc. Ent., Pt. 18, p. 1787 (1892)

Type: *C. flavator* Fabricius

Eumorpha SZÉPLIGETI

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 35 (nec Friese, 1899)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 113 (1910) (*Bathyaulax*)

Euryacria ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 126 (1920)
Type: *E. flavipera* Enderlein

Goniobracon SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 581 (1906)
Type: *G. perspicax* Szépligeti

Hemibracon SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 558 (1906)
Type: *H. peruiensis* Szépligeti

Holcobracon CAMERON

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 19 (1909) (non *Holcobracon* Cameron, 1905)
Type: *H. erythraspis* Cameron

Ipobracon THOMSON

Opusc. Ent., pt. 17, p. 1787 (1892)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 549 (1906)
Type: *I. nigrator* Zetterstedt

Macronura SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 581 (1906)
Type: *M. mirabilis* Szépligeti

Megagonia SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 582 (1906)
Type: *M. seminigra* Szépligeti

Meganura SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 552 (1906)
Type *M. major* Szépligeti

Merinotus SZEPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 553 (1906)
Enderlein, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 63 (1920)
Type: *M. melanosoma* Brullé
(*æthiopicus* Cameron, *striatus* Szépligeti)

Rhadinobracon SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 556 (1906)
Type: *R. trägårdi* Szépligeti

Trachybracon SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 552 (1906)
Type: *T. granulatus* Szépligeti

Udamolx ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft. 11, p. 97 (1920)
Type: *U. gutta* Enderlein

Iphiaulax SENS. LAT.

abdominalis SZÉPLIGETI — CONGO
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 111 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)

afer SZÉPLIGETI — SIERRA LEONE
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 29 (1905) (*Iphiaulax*)

africanus DALLA TORRE — CAPE PROVINCE
Cat. Hymen., vol. 4, p. 257 (1898)
HOLMGREN, Eugenies Resa, In. vol. 2, p. 424 (1868) (*Bracon melanopus*, nec Brullé, 1846)

agnata KOHL. — SOUTHERN ARABIA
Ergebn, Exped. Südarabien, Hymen., p. 120 (1906) (*Iphiaulax*)

alluaudi SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 172 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

amorosus KOHL — SOKOTRA
Denkschr. Akad. Wiss Wien, vol. 71, p. 291 (1907) (*Bracon*)

annelatus SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, KIBOMBO
Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 8 (1905)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 406 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

annulicornis SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN
Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 4, p. 8 (1905)

annulitarsis CAMERON — EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN AFRICA

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 8 (1909)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 179 (1914)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 226 (1926)

apicalis SZÉPLIGETI — ERYTHREA, CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 595 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 178 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

apicalis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Voy. Rothschild, E. Afr., Anim. Art., Pt. 2, p. 904 (1922) (*Merinotus*)

appelatrix CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 13 (1909)

ardens WALKER — EGYPT

List. Hymen. Egypt. p. 4 (1871) (*Bracon*)

areolatus SZÉPLIGETI — ABYSSINIA, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 593 (1913) (*Goniobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 167 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)

aschantianus Szepligeti — EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 364 (1901)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 401 (1911) (*Ipobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 172 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 141 (1915) (*Ipobracon*)

atricauda ENDERLEIN — NATAL

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 97 (1920) (*Udamolx*)

atriceps KRIECHBAUMER — CONGO

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 55 (1894)

atripennis SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 553 (1906) (*Merinotus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 165 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

atripennis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 168 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)

aurora BRUES — TRANSVAAL
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 48 (1924)

avunculus KOHL — SOUTHERN ARABIA
Denkschr. Akad. Wiss., Wien, vol. 71, p. 281 (1907) (*Vipio*)

basalis SZÉPLIGETI — MADONA
Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 408 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)

basalis SZÉPLIGETI — MOZAMBIQUE
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 560 (1906) (*Camplyoneurus*)

basalis SZÉPLIGETI — USAMBARA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 165 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

basiornatus CAMERON — NATAL, CAPE PROVINCE
Arch. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 17 (1909)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 230 (1926)

bellona BRUES — RHODESIA, NATAL, TRANSVAAL
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 52 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 219 (1926)

bequaerti SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO
Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 410 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 147 (1915) (*Iphiaulax*)

bicolor Brullé — SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA
Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 412, pl. 43, fig. 3 (1846) (*Bracon*)
SCHULTESS-SCHINDLER, Bull. Soc. Vaudois, vol. 35, p. 250 (1899) (*Vipio*)
CAMERON, Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 155 (1905)
CAMERON, Arch. Math. Naturvidens, vol. 30, No. 10, p. 14 (1909) (*strenuus*)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 61 (1924)

bicolor SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 559 (1906) (*Bathyaulax*)

bifasciatus SZÉPLIGETI — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 28 (1905)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 176 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

bipunctipennis BRUES — BELGIAN CONGO
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 214 (1926)

bisignatus SZÉPLIGETI — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 29 (1905)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 176 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

bohemani HOLMGREN — EASTERN AND SOUTH AFRICA

Eugenies Resa, Ins., vol. 2, p. 423 (1868) (*Bracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 32 (1910) (*sjöstedti*, p.p.)

ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 128 (1910)

brevicaudis SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 166 (1914) (*Megagonia*)

bucephalus BRUES — NATAL

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 212 (1926)

callosus SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Beitr. Landf. Südwestafrikas, vol. 1, p. 188 (1918)

calopterus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 33 (1910) (*Iphiaulax*)

ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 128 (1910) (*Goniobracon*)

camerunicus STRAND — CAMERUN

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 5, p. 485 (1911) (var. of *neger* Szépligeti)

camerunus SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 170 (1914) (*Campyloneurus*)

camerunus SZÉPLIGETI — NORTH CAMERUN

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 174 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

capensis CAMERON — EQUATORIAL, EAST AND SOUTHEAST AFRICA

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 149 (1905)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 164 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 405 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924)

caracticus BRUES — NATAL

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 60, p. 224 (1926)

caudatus SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 192 (1914) (*Caliidia*)

caudatus Szépligeti — Tanganyika, Nyasaland

Wiss. Ergebnisse deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 401 (1911) (*Ipobracon*)

Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 175 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

caudatus Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 163 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

cephalotus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 33 (1910) (*Iphiaulax*)

Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 230 (1926)

clanes Cameron — Cape Province

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 151 (1905)

coccineus Brullé — Equatorial and South Africa, Madagascar

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 428 (1846) (*Bracon*)

Schultess-Schindler, Bull. Soc. Vaudois, vol. 35, p. 250 (1899) (*Vipio*)

Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 49, 52 (1905)

Szépligeti, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 385 (1906)

Cameron, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 19 (1909)

Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 34 (1910)

Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 403 (1911)

Cameron, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 364 (1912)

Szépligeti Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 422 (1913)

Szépligeti, Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 384 (1913)

Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 182 (1914)

Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 410 (1914)

Szépligeti, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 171 (1914)

Szépligeti, Ergebn 2ten. deutsch. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 146 (1915)

Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 64 (1924)

collaris Szépligeti — Senegal

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 179 (1914)

concolor Walker — Egypt

List Hymen. Egypt, p. 4 (1871) (*Bracon*) (non *concolor* Marshall, 1888)

concolor SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 560 (1906) (*Bathyaulax*) (non *concolor* Walker, nec Marshall)

congoënsis CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 365 (1912)

congoënsis SZÉPLIGETI — KAPIRI

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 407 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

congoënsis SZÉPLIGETI — BUKAMA, BELGIAN CONGO

Rev. Zool. Africaine vol. 3, p. 411 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

congruus WALKER — EGYPT

List. Hymen Egypt, p. 4 (1871) (*Bracon*)

Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 172 (1888) (*Bracon*)

conradti SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN

Entom. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 384 (1913)

consultus SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, BELGIAN CONGO

Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 5 (1905)

ROMAN, Zool. Bidrag., vol. 1, p. 260 (1912) (*insidiator*)

coriaceus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 29 (1910) (*Ipobracon*)

crassicornis SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Ergebn. 2ten. deutsch. Zent.-Africa Exped., vol. 1, p. 143 (1915) (*Ipobracon*)

cristatulus SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, SPANISH GUINEA

Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 6 (1905)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 167 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)

curticaudis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 181 (1914)

cyanogaster SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, TOGO, CONGO

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 363 (1901)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 4 (1905)

BINGHAM, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 19, p. 179 (1909) (*rufithorax*)

ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 144 (1910) (*Bathyaulax*)

Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Africa Exped., vol. 3, p. 398 (1911) (*Bathyaulax*)
Szépligeti, Entom. Mitt., vol. 3, p. 384 (1913) (*Bathyaulax*)
Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 409 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 167 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)
Szépligeti, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 110 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)
Szépligeti, Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 171 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)
Szépligeti,Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 145 (1915) (*Goniobracon*)

decemmaculatus Szépligeti — Tanganyika, Rhodesia

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 404 (1911)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 230 (1926)

decorus Cameron — Cape Province, Natal

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 50 (1906)
Brues, ibid, vol. 19, p. 62 (1924)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 219 (1926)

delagoënsis Cameron — Delagoa Bay

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 16 (1909)
Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 409 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)

deliberator Szépligeti — Camerun, Nyasaland

Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 7 (1905)
Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 401 (1911) (*Ipobracon*)

denticornis Enderlein — Camerun

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 123 (1920) (*Goniobracon*)

denunciator Fabricius — Central Africa

Spec. Ins., vol. 1, p. 428 (1781) (*Ichneumon*)
Fabricius, Syst. Piez., p. 107 (1804) (*Bracon*)

determinatus Walker — Egypt, Sudan

List. Hymen. Egypt, p. 4 (1871) (Bracon)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 172 (1888) (*Bracon*)

diana Brues — Southern Rhodesia

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 49 (1924)

didymus BRULLÉ EQUATORIAL AFRICA, RÉUNION, MAURITIUS, MADAGASCAR

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 425 (1846) (*Bracon*)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 129 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 421 (1913) (*Iphiaulax*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 179 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

difficilis SZÉPLIGETI TOGO, CAMERUN, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 182 (1914)

dimaënsis CAMERON DIMA, BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 366 (1912)

distinctus Lucas ALGERIA

Expl. Sci. Algérie, Zool., vol. 3, p. 335 (1846) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 138 (1888) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, ibid., vol. 5bis, p 42 (1897) (*Bracambus*)
SCHMIEDEKNECHT, Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 512 (1896) (*Bracon*)

dodsi CAMERON EASTERN AND SOUTH AFRICA

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 51 (1906)
BRUES, ibid., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 219 (1926)

dorsalis SZÉPLIGETI WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 177 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 409 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. deutsch. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 146 (1915) (*Iphiaulax*)

dubiosus SZÉPLIGETI BELGIAN CONGO, TANGANYIKA

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 397 (1911) (*Bathyaulax*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 409 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)

dubiosus SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 173 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

duodecimfasciatus CAMERON RHODESIA, CAPE PROVINCE

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 154 (1905)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 55 (1906)

BRUES, ibid., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 221 (1926)

durbanensis CAMERON — NATAL
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 43 (1906)
Cameron, Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 192 (1911) (*pretoriaënsis*)

duvivieri SZÉPLIGETI — CONGO
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 112 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

elegans SZÉPLIGETI — NYASALAND
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 399 (1911) (*Macronura*)

elegans SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 170 (1914) (*Campyloneurus*)

elegans SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 177 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

erlangeri SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 172 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

erythræana SZÉPLIGETI — ERYTHREA
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 595 (1913)

erythraspis CAMERON — SOUTHWEST AFRICA
Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 20 (1909) (*Holcobracon*)

excisus SZÉPLIGETI — DELAGOA BAY
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 112 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

extricator NEES — ALGERIA (Europe)
Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 96 (1834) (*Bracon*)
SCHMIEDEKNECHT, Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 512 (1896) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 42 (1897) (*Bracambus*)

facialis SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO
Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 141 (1915) (*Ipobracon*)

facialis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERR., ZANZIBAR
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 594 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 177 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

fastidiator FABRICIUS — NORTH TO SOUTH AFRICA

Spec. Ins., p. 428 (1781) (*Ichneumon*)
Fabricius, Syst. Piez., p. 105 (1804) (*Bracon*)
Walker, List Hymen. Egypt. p. 3, (1871) (*Bracon*)
Ritsema. Tijdschr. v. Ent., vol. 17, p. 179, pl. 11, fig. 1 (1874) (*Bracon corallinus*)
Marshall, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 78 (1888)
Cameron, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 364 (1912) (*Iphiaulax corallinus*)
Turner, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), vol. 20, p. 242 (1917)

fenestratus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 401 (1911) (*Ipobracon*)

fenestrellus BRUES, nom. nov. — NIGERIA

Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 78 (1924) (*Mesobracon fenestratus*, non *Iphiaulax fenestratus* Szépligeti)

filicaudis SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO, EAST AFRICA

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 397 (1911) (*Rhadinobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 141 (1915) (*Merinotus*)

filicaudis SZÉPLIGETI — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 171 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 406 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

flagellaris SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 183 (1914) (*Cyanopterus*)

flavator FABRICIUS — ALGERIA (Europe)

Entom. Syst., vol. 2, p. 161 (1793) (*Ichneumon*)
NEES, Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 98 (1834) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 42 (1897) (*Bracambus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 585 (1906) (*Cyanopterus*)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 121 (1910) (*Cyanopterus*)

flaviceps SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 175 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

flaviceps Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea, Belgian Congo

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 141 (1915) (*Merinotus*)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 163 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

flavipera Enderlein — Madagascar

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 126 (1920) (*Euryacria*)

flavoguttatus Gerstaecker — Mozambique

Mon. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, p. 274 (1858) (*Bracon*)
Gerstaecker, Reise nach Mossambique, p. 522 (1862) (*Bracon*)

fletcheri Cameron — Port Sudan, Red Sea

Trans. Linn. Soc., London (2), vol. 12, p. 81 (1907)

formasinii Kriechbaumer — Mozambique

Mem. Accad. Bologna, (5), vol. 4, p. 154 (1894) (*Bracon*)

foveiventris Roman — Madagascar

Ent. Tidskr., vol. 33, p. 246 (1912) (*Ipobracon*)

fülleborni Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 177 (1914)

fulvipes Szépligeti — Madagascar

Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 420 (1913) (*Macronura*)

fulvoater Brues — Rhodesia

Proc. American Acad. Arts. Sci., vol. 61, p. 215 (1926)

fulvus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 179 (1914)

fuscipennis Szépligeti — Camerun

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 139 (1915) (*Campyloneurus*)

fuscipennis Szépligeti — Equatorial Africa

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 147 (1915) (*Cyanopterus*)
Szépligeti, Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 385 (1913) (*Cyanopterus*)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 183 (1914) (*Cyanopterus*)
Szépligeti, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 113 (1914) (*Cyanopterus*)

fuscitarsis SZÉPLIGETI — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 34 (1910) (*Iphiaulax*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 182 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 146 (1915)

gibbus BRULLÉ — SENEGAL

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymen., vol. 4, p. 431 (1846) (*Bracon*)

gracilis SZÉPLIGETI — ABYSSINIA, EAST AFRICA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 595 (1913) (*Iphiaulax*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 180 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

granulatus SZÉPLIGETI — CONGO

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 363 (1901) (*Iphiaulax*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 552 (1906) (*Trachybracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 162 (1914) (*Trachybracon*)

grata ENDERLEIN — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft. 11, p. 117 (1920) (*Antiolcia*)

guineënsis SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 176 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

guineënsis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 180 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

gutta ENDERLEIN — NATAL

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 122 (1920) (*Goniobracon*)

gutta ENDERLEIN — NATAL

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 97 (1920) (*Udamolx*)

habesiensis SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND, ERYTHREA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 595 (1913)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 178 (1914)

hæmatostigma KRIECHBAUMER — GABUN

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 56 (1894)

hastator FABRICIUS — BARBARIE

Syst. Piez., p. 104 (1804) (*Bracon*)

Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 160 (1888) (*Bracon*)

havilandi CAMERON — KATANGA; SOUTH AFRICA

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 42 (1906)
CAMERON, Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 192 (1911)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 221 (1926)

havilandi, var. **rosa** CAMERON — SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 11 (1909) (*rosa*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 164 (1914) (*Merinotus rosa*)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924)

helvimacula ENDERLEIN — ERITREA

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 123 (1920) (*Goniobracon*)

hemixanthopterus SZÉPLIGETI — EAST CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICA

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 404 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 177 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 172 (1914)

hemixanthus SZÉPLIGETI — EAST AFRICA

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 31 (1910) (*Ipobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 176 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 171 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

hesper BRUES — NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 45 (1924)

hirticeps CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 12 (1909)

hirtipes SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 170 (1914) (*Campyloneurus*)

impostor SCOPOLI — MOROCCO (EUROPE)

Entom. Carn., p. 287 (1763) (*Ichneumon*)
NEES, Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 399 (1834) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 80 (1888) (*Bracon*)
SCHMIEDEKNECHT, Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 512 (1896) (*Vipio*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 584 (1906)

impressus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 30 (1910) (*Ipobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 401 (1911) (*Ipobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 174 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 112 (1910) (*Atanycolus*)

inanitus CAMERON — DELAGOA BAY

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 15 (1909)

incisus BRULLÉ — RHODESIA, SOUTH AFRICA

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén, vol. 4, p. 427 (1846) (*Bracon*)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 47 (1906)
BRUES, ibid., vol. 19, p. 64 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 228 (1926)

incompositus SZÉPLIGETI — NORTH CAMERUN

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 173 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

insidiator FABRICIUS — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Spec. Ins., vol. 1, p. 249 (1781) (*Ichneumon*)
FABRICIUS, Syst. Piez., p. 108 (1804) (*Bracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ark. Zool., vol. 4, No. 14, p. 6 (1905) (*speciosissimus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 559 (1906) (*speciosissimus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 31 (1905) (*speciosissimus*)
ROMAN, Zool. Bidrag, vol. 1, p. 260 (1912)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 166 (1914) (*Megagonia*)
SZÉPLIGETI, ibid., vol. 7, p. 171 (1914) (*Ipobracon speciosissimus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 144 (1915) (*Megagonia*)
TURNER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), vol. 20, p. 242 (1917) (*Ipobracon*)

iphigenia BRUES — TRANSVAAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 55 (1924)

iris BRUES — ZULULAND

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 47 (1924)

jeanneli Szépligeti — Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya Colony

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 173 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)
Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 409 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 225 (1926)

jocosoides Buysson — Transvaal

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. 46, p. 353 (1897) (*Bracon*)

jocosus Gerstaecker — Mozambique

Mon. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 264 (1858) (*Bracon*)
Gerstaecker, Reise nach Mossambique, p. 523 (1862) (*Bracon*)

juno Brues — Transvaal

Ann. South Africa Mus., vol. 19, p. 53 (1924)

kersteni Gerstaecker — Zanzibar, Sokótra

Arch, Naturg., Jahrg. 37, p. 356 (1871) (*Bracon*)
Gerstaecker, Decken, Reise in Ostafrika, Gliederthiere, p. 631 (1873) (*Bracon*)
Kirby, Forbes, Nat. Hist. Sokótra, Ins. Hymen, p. 236 (1903)

kolleri Cameron — Dima, Belgian Congo

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 366 (1912)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 219 (1926)

krebsii Cameron — Cape Province

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 18 (1909)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924)

læviusculus Szépligeti — Madagascar

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 585 (1906)

læviventris Enderlein — Madagascar

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 126 (1920) (*Bathyaulax*)

lanceolatus Szépligeti — Cape Province

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 178 (1914)

latiangulata Enderlein — Madagascar

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 125 (1920) (*Bathyaulax*)

lativentris Cameron — Transvaal, Natal

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 51 (1906)
Brues, ibid., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 229 (1926)

leucogaster CAMERON — DELAGOA BAY

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 8 (1909)

liogaster SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 169 (1914) (*Campyloneurus*)

litura Brullé — SOUTH AFRICA

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymen. vol. 4, p. 415 (1846) (*Bracon*)

longicornis SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 32 (1905)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 182 (1914)

longicornis SZÉPLIGETI — EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 401 (1911) (*Ipobracon*)

longicoxis CAMERON — NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 42 (1906)

lucidus SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO, TANGANYIKA, NYASALAND

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 398 (1911) (*Hemibracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 169 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 221 (1926)

lucidus SZÉPLIGETI — MADAGASCAR

Wiss. Ergebn., Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 421 (1913) (*Iphiaulax*)

lucina BRUES — SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 54 (1924)

lugens BRULLÉ — ZULULAND, NATAL, CAPE PROVINCE

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén, vol. 4, p. 414 (1846) (*Bracon*)

HOLMGREN, Eugenies Resa, Ins. vol. 2, p. 426 (1868) (*Bracon victorinii*)

CAMERON, Arch. Math. Naturvidens, vol. 30, No. 10, p. 4 (1909) (*Ipobracon*)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 61 (1924)

lukombensis CAMERON — LUKOMBE, BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 363 (1912)

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 144 (1915) (*Megagonia*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 166 (1914) (*Megagonia*)

maculiceps SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 170 (1914) (*Campyloneurus*)

maculifrons RITSEMA — SOUTH AFRICA

Tijdschr. v. Ent., vol. 17, p. 177 (1874) (*Bracon*)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924)

maculipennis SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND, TANGANYIKA TERR.

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 162 (1914) (*Trachybracon*)

madagascariensis SZÉPLIGETI — MADAGASCAR

Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 421 (1913) (*Iphiaulax*)

magnificus, vide *Plaxopsis magnificus*

martinii GRIBODO — EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, vol. 14, p. 346 (1879) (*Bracon*)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 57 (1906) (*robustus*)
CAMERON, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 26 (1909) (*Goniobracon robustus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 32 (1910) (*Goniobracon robustus*)
SCHULZ, Zool. Ann., vol. 4, p. 71 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 402 (1911) (*Goniobracon robustus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 421 (1913) (*Goniobracon robustus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 167 (1914) (*Goniobracon robustus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 111 (1914) (*Goniobracon robustus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 171 (1914) (*Goniobracon robustus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 145 (1915) (*Goniobracon robustus*)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 61 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 223 (1926)

maximus SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 173 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 406 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

mediator CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 46 (1906)

megacerus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 182 (1914)

meganura SZÉPLIGETI — AFRICA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 164 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

melanarius WALKER — EGYPT

List Hymen. Egypt, p. 3 (1871) (*Bracon*)

melanopus HOLMGREN — CAPE PROVINCE

Eugenies Resa, Ins., vol. 2, p. 424 (1868) (*Bracon*)

melanosoma BRULLÉ — TANGANYIKA TO CAPE PROVINCE

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén, vol. 4, p. 450 (1846) (*Vipio*)

CAMERON, Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 153 (1905) (*æthiopicus*)

CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 41 (1906) (*æthiopicus*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 554 (1906) (*Merinotus striatus*)

ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 131 (1910) (*Merinotus*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 405 (1914) (*Merinotus striatus*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 165 (1914) (*Merinotus striatus*)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 61 (1924) (*æthiopicus*)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 221 (1926)

meridionalis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 45 (1906)

microphthalmus BRUES — UGANDA

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 227 (1926)

mimeticus CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 58 (1906)

minerva BRUES — SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 50 (1924)

minor SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Ergebn. 2ten Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 147 (1915) (*Cyanopteris*)

minyas BRUES — ZULULAND, NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 43 (1924)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 222 (1926)

minyas, var. **kampalensis** BRUES — UGANDA

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 222 (1926)

mitelligera ENDERLEIN — KAMERUN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 116 (1920) (*Antiolcia*)

mocquerysi SZÉPLIGETI — SIERRA LEONE

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 111 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

monteiroæ CAMERON — DELAGOA BAY

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 16 (1909) (*monteiroii*)

nataliensis SZÉPLIGETI — SOUTHERN AFRICA

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 395 (1901)

CAMERON, Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 150 (1905) (*basimacula*)

CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 45 (1906) (*basimacula*)

SCHULZ, Spolia Hymenop., p. 140 (1906) (*inacceptus*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ent. Mitt., vol. 3, p. 384 (1913)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 61 (1924)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 229 (1926)

neger SZÉPLIGETI — GABUN, CAMERUN, BELGIAN CONGO

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 365 (1901)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 8 (1905)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 31 (1905)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn, deutsch Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 400 (1911) (*Ipobracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 384 (1913) (*Ipobracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 172 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Ent. Soc. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 110 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 143 (1915) (*Ipobracon*)

ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg 84A (1918), Heft. 11, p. 98 (1920) (*Udamolx*)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 220 (1926)

niger SZÉPLIGETI — SOUTHWEST AFRICA, BÉNI À LESSE

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 594 (1913) (*Megagonia*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 406 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

nigricarpus SZÉPLIGETI KIBOMBO

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 405 (1914)

nigriceps ENDERLEIN TRANSVAAL

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 125 (1920) (*Bathyaulax*)

nigricoxis SZÉPLIGETI ERYTHREA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 594 (1913)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 178 (1914)

nigridorsis KRIECHBAUMER CENTRAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 57 (1894)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924)

nigrifrons KRIECHBAUMER MOZAMBIQUE

Mem. Accad. Sci. Bologna (5), vol. 4, p. 153 (1894)

nigrimanus SZÉPLIGETI FRENCH CONGO

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 146 (1915) (*Iphiaulax*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 410 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

nigripennis SZÉPLIGETI KILIMANDJARO

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 35 (1910) (*Eumorpha*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 192 (1914) (*Caliidia*)

nigripennis SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 170 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

nigripennis SZÉPLIGETI

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 165 (1914) (*Rhadinobracon*)

nigripes SZÉPLIGETI SOMALILAND

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 165 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

nigroscutellaris SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 178 (1914)

novus SZÉPLIGETI CONGO

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 396 (1901)

obscuripennis THOMSON TUNIS (Europe)

Opusc. Ent., pt. 17, p. 1803 (1892) (*Bracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool., Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 174 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

occidentalis SZÉPLIGETI

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 171 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

ocellator FABRICIUS — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Syst. Piez., p. 108 (1804) (*Bracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 31 (1910) (*Ipobracon*)

odontoscapus CAMERON — NATAL, CAPE PROVINCE

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 154 (1905)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 228 (1926)

orientalis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 177 (1914)

ornaticollis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 252 (1905)
CAMERON, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 5 (1909) (*Ipobracon*)

palpator SZÉPLIGETI — "SÜD-AETHIOPIEN"

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 176 (1914)

pandora BRUES — SOUTHERN AFRICA

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 57 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 229 (1926)

pectinatus ENDERLEIN — TRANSVAAL

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 123 (1920) (*Goniobracon*)

pectoralis SZÉPLIGETI — CAPE PROVINCE

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 181 (1914)

perfectus SZÉPLIGETI — SIERRA LEONE

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 113 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

permutans TURNER — NYASALAND

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), vol. 20, p. 243 (1910)

persimilis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 582 (1906) (*Megagonia*)

persimilis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 403 (1911) (*Iphiaulax*)

persimilis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 170 (1914) (*Campyloneurus*)

persimilis Szépligeti — French Congo

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 145 (1915) (*Goniobracon*)

perspicax Szépligeti — Sierra Leone

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 32 (1905)

Szépligeti, ibid., vol. 4, p. 582 (1906) (*Goniobracon*)

phosphor Brues — Zululand, Natal

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 42 (1924)

Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 217 (1926)

phryganator Thunberg — Central and Southern Africa

Mem. Akad. St. Petersburg, vol. 8, p. 272 (1822) (*Ichneumon*)

Thunberg, ibid., vol. 9, p. 342 (1824) (*Ichneumon*)

Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 414 (1846) (*Bracon luctuosus*)

Cameron, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 3, No. 10, p. 5 (1909) (*Ipobracon luctuosus*)

Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 31 (1910) (*Ipobracon luctuosus*)

Roman, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 130 (1910) (*Ipobracon*)

Roman, Zool. Bidrag, vol. 1, p. 272 (1912) (*Ipobracon*)

Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 175 (1914) (*Ipobracon luctuosus*)

Szépligeti, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 171 (1914) (*Ipobracon luctuosus*)

pictipennis Szépligeti — Belgian Congo

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 142 (1915) (*Ipobracon*

pictus Brullé — Southern Africa

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 426 (1864) (*Bracon*)

Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 47, 50 (1906)

Cameron, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 19 (1909)

Cameron, Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 192 (1911)

plumosus Kirby — Western and Middle Equatorial Africa

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6), vol. 18, p. 262 (1896) (*Bracon*)

Szépligeti, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 30 (1905) (*cristatus*)

Szépligeti, ibid., vol. 4, p. 559 (1906) (*Bathyaulax cristatus*)

Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 167 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 111 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)
SZÉPLIGETI, ibid., t.c., p. 110 (*Bathyaulax cristatus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 409 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 145 (1915) (*Bathyaulax*)
TURNER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), vol. 20, p. 242 (1917) (*Bathyaulax*)

plurimacula BRULLÉ — CAPE PROVINCE
Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 429 (1846) (*Bracon*)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 46 (1906) (*coccineomaculatus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 178 (1914)
TURNER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), vol. 20, p. 243 (1917)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924)

possessor SZÉPLIGETI — KAMERUN, SPANISH GUINEA
Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 8 (1905)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 172 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)
ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 98 (1920) (*Udamolx*)

pravus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 179 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 409 (1914)

preussi SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 179 (1914)

proserpina BRUES — SOUTHERN AFRICA
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 44 (1924)

pulchricaudis SZÉPLIGETI — SIERRA LEONE, SPANISH GUINEA
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 30 (1905)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 167 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 408 (1914) (var. of *Bathyaulax cristatus*)

pulchripennis SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO
Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 27 (1910) (*Atanycolus*)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 131 (1910) (*Merinotus*)

quadricolor Szépligeti — Amani, East Africa
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 400 (1911) (*Macronura*)

radiator Brues — Natal
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 216 (1926)

resolutus Cameron — Cape Province
Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 10 (1909)

rhadamanthus Brues — Cape Province
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 59 (1924)

rhamnura Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 162 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

rhodesianus Cameron — Southern Rhodesia
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 54 (1906)

ribesiferus Buysson — Transvaal
Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. 46, p. 353 (1897) (*Bracon*)

ruber Bingham — Mashonaland
Trans. Ent. Soc. London, vol. 23, p. 545 (1902)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924)

rubiginator Thunberg — Cape Province
Mém. Akad. St. Petersburg, vol. 8, p. 260 (1822) (*Ichneumon*)
Thunberg, idem, vol. 9, p. 309 (1824) (*Ichneumon*)
Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 44 (1906) (*levissimus*)
Roman, Zool. Bidrag, vol. 1, p. 277 (1912) (*Ipobracon*)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 61 (1924)

rubrilineatus Cameron — Cape Province
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 151 (1905)
Cameron, Arch. Math. Naturvidens, vol. 30, No. 10, p. 15 (1909)

rubrinervis Cameron — Cape Province
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 152 (1905)
Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 47 (1906)

ruficauda Enderlein — British Southwest Africa
Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 71 (1920) (*Merinotus*)

rufithorax Szépligeti
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 163 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

rufolineatus Cameron — Dima, Belgian Congo
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 362 (1912)

rufus SZÉPLIGETI KILIMANDJARO

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 29 (1910) (*Campyloneurus*)

rufus SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 582 (1906) (*Megagonia*)

rugiventris ENDERLEIN SOUTHERN RHODESIA, TANGANYIKA TERR.

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 124 (1920) (*Bathyaulax*)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 220 (1926)

rugosus BRULLÉ CAPE PROVINCE

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 413 (1846) (*Bracon*)

rugosus SZÉPLIGETI SPANISH GUINEA, CONGO, TANGANYIKA TERR.

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 180 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 410 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

sanguinator THUNBERG EQUATORIAL AND SOUTHEASTERN AFRICA

Mém. Akad. St. Petersburg, vol. 8, p. 260 (1822) (*Ichneumon*)

GERSTAECKER, Mon. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 264 (1858) (*Bracon flagrator*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Termes, Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 395 (1901) (*flagrator* and *wahlbergi*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 585 (1906) (*flagrator*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 34 (1910) (*flagrator*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 403 (1911) (*flagrator*)

ROMAN, Zool. Bidrag, vol. 1, p. 278 (1912)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 422 (1913) (*flagrator*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 410 (1914) (*flagrator*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 181 (1914) (*flagrator*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 112 (1914) (*flagrator*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 172 (1914) (*flagrator*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 146 (1915) (*flagrator*)

sanguinosus HOLMGREN MAURITIUS

Eugenia Resa, Ins., p. 421 (1868) (*Bracon*)

schröderi SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 180 (1914)

schubotzi SZÉPLIGETI — FRENCH CONGO

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 142 (1915) (*Ipobracon*)

scoparius SZÉPLIGETI — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 31 (1905)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 408 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 167 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 111 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 145 (1915) (*Bathyaulax*)

scrupulosus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 182 (1914)

sculpturatus WALKER — ARABIA

List. Hymén. Egypt, p. 3 (1871) (*Bracon*)

MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe Algérie, vol. 4, p. 171 (1888) (*Bracon*)

scutellaris SZÉPLIGETI — MOZAMBIQUE

Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 442 (1913) (*Iphiaulax*)

semiluteus SZÉPLIGETI — NYASALAND

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 404 (1911)

seminiger SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 582 (1906) (*Megagonia*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 166 (1914) (*Megagonia*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 111 (1914) (*Megagonia*)

seminiger SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 164 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

seminiger SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 167 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)

seticornis SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 143 (1915) (*Ipobracon*)

setosus SZÉPLIGETI — MOZAMBIQUE

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 173 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

sexfasciatus CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 365 (1912)

signatus BRULLÉ — EQUATORIAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymen., vol. 4, p. 430 (1846) (*Bracon*)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 47 (1906)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 585 (1906)
BRUES, ibid., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924)

similis SZÉPLIGETI — SOUTH AFRICA
Ent. Mitt., vol. 3, p. 384 (1913) (*Campyloneurus*)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 64 (1924)

simulator SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 181 (1914)

sjöstedtii SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 32 (1910)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 128 (1910)

soleæ CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 164 (1905)

somaliensis SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 168 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)

spathulatus SZÉPLIGETI — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 166 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 408 (1914) (*Bathyaulax*)

spathuliformis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 174 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

speciosus SZÉPLIGETI — GABUN
Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 364 (1901)
ENDERLEIN, Arch, Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 97 (1920) (*Udamolx*)

spilonotus CAMERON — SOUTHERN AFRICA
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 165 (1905)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 228 (1926)

spilopus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 241 (1905)

stanleyi CAMERON — LEOPOLDVILLE, CONGO
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 368 (1912)

striatus SZÉPLIGETI SPANISH GUINEA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 420 (1913) (*Ipobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 176 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

striolatus SZÉPLIGETI SIERRA LEONE
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 168 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)

striolatus SZÉPLIGETI SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 169 (1914) (*Campyloneurus*)

subtauratus KRIECHBAUMER GABUN
Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 57 (1895) (*Bracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 33 (1910)

sulphureus SZÉPLIGETI SOUTH CAMERUN
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 175 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

tacitus CAMERON DELAGOA BAY
Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 9 (1909)

tanycerus CAMERON CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 49 (1906)

tegularis SZÉPLIGETI CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 585 (1906)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924)

tessmanni SZÉPLIGETI SPANISH GUINEA, BELGIAN CONGO
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 163 (1914) (*Merinotus*)

tessmanni SZÉPLIGETI EQUATORIAL AFRICA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 172 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 406 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

testaceus SZÉPLIGETI BELGIAN CONGO
Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 143 (1915) (*Ipobracon*)

thisbe BRUES CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 58 (1924)

tigrinus SZÉPLIGETI CONGO, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Wiss. Ergebn, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 33 (1910) (*Iphiaulax*)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 128 (1910) (*Goniobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 421 (1913) (*Iphiaulax*)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 229 (1926)

tigrinus var. **interruptus** Szépligeti TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru-Exped., vol. 2, p. 34 (1910) (*Iphiaulax*)

tincticanaliculatus Cameron BELGIAN CONGO
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 367 (1912)

togoanus nom. nov. TOGO
Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 406 (1914) (*Ipobracon togoënsis* Szépligeti, nec *Ipobracon togoënsis* Szépligeti, 1914)

togoënsis Szépligeti TOGO
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 174 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

togoënsis Szépligeti TOGO
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 177 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

trägårdi Szépligeti WHITE NILE
Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 10 (1904)
Szépligeti, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 556 (1906) (*Rhadinobracon*)
Szépligeti, ibid., t.c., p. 554 (1906) (*Merinotus bicostatus*)
Roman, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 131 (1910) (*Merinotus*)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 164 (1914) (*Merinotus bicostatus*)

transiens Szépligeti
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 399 (1911)

transitus Szépligeti SOMALILAND, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 593 (1913) (*Goniobracon*)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 169 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)
Szépligeti, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 111 (1914) (*Goniobracon*)

trichiosomus Cameron CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 55 (1906)

tricolor Szépligeti KILIMANDJARO
Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 30 (1910) (*Ipobracon*)

tricolor Szépligeti NYASALAND
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 396 (1911) (*Meganura*)

trifasciatus Szépligeti — Camerun, Sierra Leone

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 31 (1905)
Szépligeti, ibid., vol. 4, p. 562 (1906) (*Ipobracon*)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 177 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)
Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 410 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)
Szépligeti, Ergebn. 2ten Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 146 (*Iphiaulax*)

trimeni Cameron — Eastern and South Africa

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 240 (1905)
Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 41 (1906) (*xanthopterus*)
Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 31 (1910) (*Ipobracon xanthopterus*)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 61 (1924) (*xanthopterus*)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 220 (1926)

uelleburgensis Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 173 (1914) (*Ipobracon*)

unicolor Szépligeti — Equatorial Africa

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 595 (1913)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 180 (1914)
Szépligeti, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 112 (1914) (*Iphiaulax*)

urinator Fabricius — Egypt, Algeria (Europe)

Suppl. Entom. System., p. 224 (1798) (*Ichneumon*)
Nees, Hymen. Ichneum. affin Monogr., vol. 1, p. 118 (1834) (*Bracon*)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 156 (1888) (*Bracon*)
Schmiedeknecht, Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 590, 591 (1896) (*Bracon*)

varicollis Cameron — Cape Province

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 7 (1909)

variegatus Szépligeti — Madagascar

Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 420 (1913) (*Ipobracon*)

varipalpis Cameron — Transvaal

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 48 (1906)
Cameron, Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 193 (1911)

varipennis SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 168 (1914) (*Goniobracon*) (nec *Iphiaulax variipennis* Pérez)

varitinctus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 50 (1906)
BRUES, ibid., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924)

varius BRULLÉ — NUBIA

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén, vol. 4, p. 428 (1846) (*Bracon*)

vesta BRUES — TRANSVAAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 56 (1924)

wahlbergi HOLMGREN — CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Eugenies Resa, Ins., p. 425 (1868) (*Bracon*)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 47 (1906)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 129 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 384 (1913) (*flagrator*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 422 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 112 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 181 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 410 (1914)

whitei CAMERON — ZULULAND, TRANSVAAL

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 165 (1905)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 62 (1924)

xanthocarpus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 41 (1906)

xanthocephalus SZÉPLIGETI — NYASALAND

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 404 (1911)

xanthostomus CAMERON — SOUTHERN AFRICA

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 56 (1906)

zanzibaricus SZÉPLIGETI — MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 554 (1906) (*Merinotus*)

zanzibaricus var. **australis** ROMAN — CAPE PROVINCE

Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 132 (1910) (*Merinotus*)

Archibracon SAUSSURE

Grandidier, Hist. Madagascar, vol. 20, Hymén, Pl. 14, fig. 13 (1892)
SZÉPLIGETI, Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 48 (1904) (*Pseudobracon*)

ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 130 (1910) (*Pseudobracon*)
SCHULZ, Zool. Ann., vol. 4, p. 68 (1911)
ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 58, 221 (1920)

Type: A *flaviceps* Brullé

affinis SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 192 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)

cameroni BRUES — NATAL, ZULULAND

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 78 (1924)
CAMERON, ibid., vol. 5, p. 73 (1906) (*Exothecus flaviceps*, non *Archibracon flaviceps* Brullé
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 231 (1926)

capensis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 167 (1905)

cognatus SZÉPLIGETI — CAPE PROVINCE

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7 , p. 192 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)

concolor SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 596 (1906) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 406 (1911) (*Pseudobracon*)

crudelis COQUEREL — MADAGASCAR

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3), vol. 4, p. 508 (1856) (*Agathis*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 114 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 148 (1915) (*Pseudobracon*)

elizabethæ CAMERON — NATAL, CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 72 (1906) (*Exothecus*)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 231 (1926)

fasciatus SZÉPLIGETI — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 191 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 411 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 148 (1915) (*Pseudobracon*)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 231 (1926)

fenestralis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Eregbn deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 406 (1911) (*Pseudobracon*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 193 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)

flaviceps BRULLÉ — MADAGASCAR

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 410 (1846) (*Bracon*)

SAUSSURE, Grandidier, Hist. Nat. Madagascar, vol. 20, pl. 14, fig. 13 (1892)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 423 (1913) (*Pseudobracon flavimanus*)

ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 222 (1920)

flavofasciatus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 74 (1906) (*Exothecus*)

forticornis CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 74 (1906) (*Exothecus*)

megacephalus SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA, BELGIAN CONGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 190 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 232 (1926)

nigricornis KRIECHBAUMER — SIERRA LEONE

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 59 (1894) (*Exothecus*)

szepligetii NOM.NOV. — BELGIAN CONGO, TOGO

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 114 (1914) (*Pseudobracon nigricornis*, non Kriechbaumer, 1894)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 190 (1914) (*Pseudobracon nigricornis*)

nigrifrons KRIECHBAUMER — CONGO

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 59 (1894) (*Exothecus*)

nigripennis SZÉPLIGETI — LAGOS

Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 102 (1913) (*Pseudobracon*)

pulchricornis SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 114 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)

pulchripennis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 73 (1906) (*Exothecus*)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 231 (1926)

ruficeps SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND

Ann. Ent. Soc. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 114 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 190 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)

schubotzi SZÉPLIGETI — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 148 (1915) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 385 (1913) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 191 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 114 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)

servillei BRULLÉ — EQUATORIAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 418 (1846) (*Bracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 49 (1904) (*Pseudobracon africanus*)
CAMERON, Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 156 (1905) (*Exothecus tibialis*)
CAMERON, ibid., t.c., p. 167 (1905) (*Exothecus canaliculatus*)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 75 (1906) (*Exothecus canaliculatus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 596 (1906) (*Pseudobracon africanus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 397 (1908) (*Pseudobracon africanus*)
CAMERON, Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 433 (1910) (*Pseudobracon africanus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 36 (1910) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Ent. Soc. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 114 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 191 (1914) (*Pseudobracon africanus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 413 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 175 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 148 (1915) (*Pseudobracon*)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 77 (1924)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 231 (1926)

silvestrii Szépligeti — Lagos
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 102 (1913) (*Pseudobracon*)

spilopterus Cameron — Cape Province
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 166 (1905)

striolatus Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 191 (1914) (*Pseudobracon*)

voeltzkowi Szépligeti — Madagascar
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 423 (1912) (*Pseudobracon*)

xanthocephalus Szépligeti — Camerun, Belgian Congo
Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 412 (1914)
Szépligeti, Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 385 (1913)

Plaxopsis Szépligeti
Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 1 (1905)
Roman, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 136 (1910)
Type: *P. sjsötedti* Szépligeti

abyssinica Szépligeti — Abyssinia
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 592 (1913)

büttneri Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea, Togo, Uganda
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 159 (1914)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 234 (1926)

fenestralis Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 160 (1914)

grandidieri Szépligeti — Madagascar
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 419 (1913)

heymonsi Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 159 (1914)

levis Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 159 (1914)

liogaster Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 419 (1913)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 158 (1914)

macropterus Szépligeti — French Congo
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 109 (1914)

maculiceps Szépligeti — Béni à Lesse

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 407 (1914)

magnificus Enderlein — Tanganyika Territory

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 77 (1920) (*Ipobracon*)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 232 (1926)

nitidula Brues — Natal

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 64 (1924)

persimilis Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 159 (1914)

pulchricaudis Szépligeti — Camerun

Entom. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 383 (1913)

pulchripennis Szépligeti — Nyasaland

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 395 (1911)

roseogaster Brues — Uganda

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 233 (1926)

schröderi Szépligeti — Togo, Camerun

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 160 (1914)

schubotzi Szépligeti — Belgian Congo

Ergebn. 2ten Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 140 (1915)

schultzei Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea, Belgian Congo

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 140 (1915)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 159 (1914)

sjöstedti Szépligeti — Camerun

Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 1 (1905)

trifasciatus Szépligeti — Ruwenzori

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 395 (1911)

Chaoilta Cameron

Mem. Manchester Philos. Soc., vol. 43, p. 80 (1899)
Szépligeti, Termes. Füzetek, vol. 23, p. 50 (1900) (*Blastomorpha*)

Type: *C. lamellata* Cameron

amplificata Brues — Zululand

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 66 (1924)

Odontoscapus KRIECHBAUMER

Mem. Accad. Sci., Bologna, (5), vol. 4, p. 154 (1894)
SZÉPLIGETI, Termes. Füzetek, vol. 23, p. 49 (1900) (*Platybracon*)
CAMERON, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 20 (1909) (*Doryctocephalus*)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 135 (1910) (*Platybracon; Campyloneurus*)

Type: *O. varistigma* Kriechbaumer

bicolor SZEPLIGETI — ITURI, BÉNI À LESSE

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 394 (1911) (*Platybracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 405 (1914)

calviniæ CAMERON — NYASALAND, CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 53 (1906) (*Iphiaulax*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 394 (1911) (*Platybracon*)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 68 (1924) (*Platybracon*)

conradti SCHULZ — FERNANDO PO, TOGO, TRIPOLI

Spolia Hymenop., p. 290 (1906) (*Platybracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 158 (1914)

curiosus SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 169 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 158 (1914)

kriechbaumeri KOHL — SOUTHERN ARABIA

Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. 71, p. 288 (1907)

nigriscapus SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 405 (1914)

planinotus BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 68 (1924) (*Platybracon*)
CAMERON, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 21 (1909) (*Doryctocephalus platynotus*) (non *Iphiaulax, Odontoscapus, platynotus* Cameron, 1905)

platynotus CAMERON — NYASALAND, CAPE PROVINCE

Rec. Albany Mus., vol. 1, p. 241 (1905) (*Iphiaulax*) (non *platynotus* Cameron, 1906)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 53 (1906) (*Iphiaulax erythrostomus*)

Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 394 (1911) (*Platybracon*)

Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 68 (1924) (*Platybracon*)

varistigma Kriechbaumer — Mozambique

Mem. Accad. Sci. Bologna, (5), vol. 4, p. 154 (1894)

Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 158 (1914)

Schiztobracon Cameron

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 70 (1906)

Roman, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 138 (1910) (*Tricœlopyge*)

Type: *S. ornaticollis* Cameron

ornatipennis Cameron — Tanganyika Terr., Southern Africa

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 70 (1906)

Cameron, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 24 (1909) (*latilobatus*)

Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 169 (1914)

Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 68 (1924)

pulchrus Roman — Caffraria

Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 139 (1910) (*Tricœlopyge*)

trisinuatus Brues — Natal

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 235 (1926)

Atanycolus Förster

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 238 (1862)

Type: *A.* (*Ichneumon*) *denigrator*

africanus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 394 (1911)

striatus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 27 (1910)

tunetensis Marshall — Tunis

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, p. 372 (1900)

Odontogaster Szépligeti

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 551 (1906)

Cameron, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 22 (1909) (*Cœnoprymnus*)

Roman, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 135 (1910)

Type: *O. minor* Szépligeti

abyssinica SZÉPLIGETI — ABYSSINIA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 593 (1913)

atripes BRUES — UGANDA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 237 (1926)

bicolor SZÉPLIGETI — EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 28 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 394 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 160 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 169 (1914)

camerunensis SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, NYASALAND, MADAGASCAR

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 29 (1905) (*Iphiaulax*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 396 (1911) (*cameruniensis*)
ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A, Heft 11, p. 61 (1920)

caudata SZÉPLIGETI — EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 593 (1913)

guineënsis SZÉPLIGETI — GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 161 (1914)

madagascariensis SZÉPLIGETI — MADAGASCAR

Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 420 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 140 (1915)

minor SZÉPLIGETI — ZULULAND, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 551 (1906)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 161 (1914)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 70 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 238 (1926)

nana SZÉPLIGETI — TUNIS, BELGIAN CONGO?

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 161 (1914)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 238 (1926)

nigripes SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 161 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 405 (1914)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts. Sci., vol. 61, p. 238 (1926)

spinosa CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY., SOUTH AFRICA

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 22 (1909) (*Cænoprymnus*)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 161 (1914)
Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 405 (1914)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 69 (1924)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 238 (1926)

uniformis Brues — Zululand, Zanzibar

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 70 (1924)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 238 (1926)

variegatus Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 161 (1914)

Mesobracon Szépligeti

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 46 (1902)
Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 76 (1906) (*Telerda*)
Roman, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 132, 135 (1910)
Turner, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), vol. 20, p. 245 (1917)

Type: *M. atripennis* Szépligeti

atripennis Szépligeti — Kalahari

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 190 (1914)

capensis Szépligeti — Cape Province

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 189 (1914)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 241 (1926)

elegans Szépligeti — Camerun

Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 385 (1913)

guineënsis Szépligeti — Guinea

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 189 (1914)

luteus Cameron — Zanzibar

Zeits., Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 434 (1909) (*Telerda*)

maculiceps Cameron — Eastern Equatorial Africa, Cape Province

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 76 (1906) (*Telerda*)
Szépligeti, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 597 (1906) (*concolor*)
Cameron, Zeits Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 434 (1909) (*Telerda*)
Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 36 (1910) (*concolor*)

Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 406 (1911)
Turner, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), vol. 20, p. 245 (1917)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 189 (1914) (*concolor*)

minor Brues — Natal
Proc. American Acad. Arts. Sci., vol. 61, p. 240 (1926)

niger Szépligeti — Natal
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 596 (1906)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 240 (1926)

nigriceps Cameron — Cape Province
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 76 (1906)

nigricornis Szépligeti — Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 189 (1914)

pedalis Brues — Uganda
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 241 (1926)

pulchripennis Szépligeti — Congo, Nyasaland
Termes Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 46 (1902)
Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 406 (1911)

punctatus Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 190 (1914)

similis Szépligeti — Sierra Leone, Spanish Guinea, Uganda
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 597 (1906)
Szépligeti, ibid., vol. 6, p. 397 (1908)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 189 (1914)
Szépligeti, Ann. Ent. Soc. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 114 (1914)

trimaculatus Szépligeti — Cape Province
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 189 (1914)

truncatus Szépligeti — Camerun
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 190 (1914)

Rhytimorpha Szépligeti
Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 359 (1901)
Type: *R. coccinea* Szépligeti

coccinea Szépligeti — Equatorial and Southwest Africa
Termes. Füzetek, vol. 24, p. 359 (1901)
Szépligeti, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 551 (1906)

Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 155 (1914)
Szépligeti, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 110 (1914)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 71 (1924)

nigriceps Szépligeti — Mozambique

Ann. Mus., Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 551 (1906)

Curriea Ashmead

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 50 (1900)
Szépligeti, Termes. Füzetek, vol. 23, p. 50 (1900)
Ashmead, Ent. News, vol. 15, p. 18 (1904)

Type: *C. fasciatipennis* Ashmead

antefurcalis Szépligeti — Camerun, Belgian Congo

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 139 (1915)

fasciatipennis Ashmead — Camerun, Liberia, Togo

Ent. News., vol. 15, p. 18 (1904)
Szépligeti, Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 383 (1913)
Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 28 (1910)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 158 (1914)

fenestrata Szépligeti — Togo

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 158 (1914)

flavomaculata Cameron — Tanganyika Territory, Cape Province

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 157 (1905) (*Megalommum*)
Cameron, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 24 (1909)
Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 28 (1910)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 71 (1924)

nigriventris Szépligeti — Camerun

Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 383 (1913)

pulchripennis Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 28 (1910)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 158 (1914)

simplex Brues — Southern Rhodesia

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 242 (1926)

striata CAMERON — DELAGOA BAY, ZULULAND

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 24 (1909)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 72 (1924)

testacea CAMERON — DELAGOA BAY

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 25 (1909)

testaceipes SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, FRENCH CONGO, SPANISH GUINEA

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 109 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 158 (1914)

transiens SZÉPLIGETI — NORTH CAMERUN

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 158 (1914)

Rhamnura ENDERLEIN

Zool., Anz., vol. 29, p. 195 (1905)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 137 (1910)

Type: *R. capillicauda* Enderlein

bicolor SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 162 (1914)

capillicauda ENDERLEIN — TOGO, CAMERUN, SPANISH GUINEA

Zool. Anz., vol. 29, p. 196 (1905)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 384 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 161 (1914)

crinicauda ENDERLEIN — NORTH CAMERUN

Zool. Anz., vol. 29, p. 196 (1905)

filicauda ENDERLEIN — CAMERUN

Zool. Anz., vol. 29, p. 195 (1905)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 140 (1915)

longiseta SZÉPLIGETI — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 28 (1905) (*Iphiaulax*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 3 (1905) (*Iphiaulax*)
ENDERLEIN, Zool. Anz., vol. 29, p. 197 (1905)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 137 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 384 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 161 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 140 (1915)

seticauda ENDERLEIN — NORTH CAMERUN

Zool. Anz., vol. 29, p. 197 (1905)

tenuicornis ENDERLEIN — TOGO

Zool., Anz., vol. 29, p. 198 (1905)

Bacuma CAMERON

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 68 (1906)

? SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 549 (1906) (*Trachybracon*)

Type: *B. maculiventris* Cameron

fumipennis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 69 (1906)

CAMERON, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 27 (1909)

maculiventris CAMERON — SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 68 (1906)

CAMERON, Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 27 (1909)

rufa CAMERON — KENYA COLONY, TRANSVAAL; SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 26 (1909)

CAMERON, Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 194 (1911)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 72 (1924)

Chelonogastra ASHMEAD

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 139 (1900)

ASHMEAD, ibid., vol. 30, p. 195 (1906)

ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 119 (1910)

ROMAN, ibid., t.c., p. 133 (1910) (*Monocoila*)

TURNER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), vol. 10, p. 272 (1922) (*Monocoila*)

ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 111 (1920) (*Ectemnoplax*)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 73 (1924)

Type: *C. koebelei* Ashmead

elongatula BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 74 (1924)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 245 (1926)

innotata TURNER — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), vol. 10, p. 272 (1922) (*Monocoila*)

lurida ENDERLEIN — South Africa

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 111 (1920) (*Ectomnoplax*)

natalensis BRUES — NATAL
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 245 (1926)

orbiculata BRUES — ZULULAND
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 75 (1924)

pectoralis HOLMGREN — CAPE PROVINCE
Eugen. Resa, Ins., vol. 2, p. 424 (1868) (*Bracon*)
DALLA TORRE, Cat. Hymen., vol. 4, p. 272 (1898) (*Bracon holmgreni*)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 133 (1910) (*Monocoila*)

rotundula BRUES — ZULULAND
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 73 (1924)

secunda SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 176 (1914) (*Monocoila*)

signata TURNER — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), vol. 10, p. 272 (1922) (*Monocoila*)

Gastrotheca GUÉRIN
Lefébure, Voyage Abyss., vol. 6, p. 348 (1848)
Type: *G. furcata* Guérin

areolata CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 202 (1911)

bilobata CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 35 (1906)

bituberculata SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 209 (1914)

bivittata KRIECHBAUMER — DELAGOA BAY
Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 314 (1894)

capensis ENDERLEIN — PONDOLAND
Stettiner Ent. Zeitg., vol. 66, p. 235 (1905)

capra ENDERLEIN — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Stettiner Ent. Zeitg., vol. 66, p. 234 (1905)

caudata SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 209 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 414 (1914)

excisa SZÉPLIGETI — KAPIRI
Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 414 (1914)

furcata GUÉRIN — SPANISH GUINEA, CONGO, TANGANYIKA, ABYSSINIA

Lefebure, Voy. Abyssinie, p. 349, pl. 7, fig. 4 (1848)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 35 (1906)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 28 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 412 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 116 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 208 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 415 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 186 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 150 (1915)

longiseta SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Rev. Zool. African, vol. 3, p. 414 (1914)

melanocera CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 201 (1911)

sulphurea SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 425 (1913)

trimaculata CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 201 (1911)

Glyptomorpha HOLMGREN

Eugenia Resa, Ins., p. 427 (1868)
SZÉPLIGETI, Termes. Füzetek, vol. 19, p. 167, 230 (1896) (*Pseudovipio*)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 124 (1910)

Type: *G. ferruginea* Holmgren

algirica LUCAS — ALGERIA, EASTERN AFRICA, CAPE PROVINCE

Expl. Sci. Algérie, Zool., vol. 3, p. 336, pl. 19, fig. 8 (1846) (*Vipio*)
MARSHALL, André, Spec. Hymén. Europe Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 29 (1897) (*Vipio formidabilis*)
MARSHALL, ibid., vol. 5bis, p. 37 (*Vipio*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 548 (1906)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 393 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 156 (1914)
Note.—This may be the same as *Vipio desertor* Fabricius.

andrieui VUILLET — SENEGAL

Insecta, Rennes, vol. 2, p. 153 (1912) (*Vipio; Pseudox pio*)

apicalis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY TRANSVAAL

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 548 (1906)
SZÉPLIGETI, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 1907, p. 34 (1907)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidsk., vol. 31, p. 125 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 26 (1910)

bætica SPINOLA var. **mauritanica** SZÉPLIGETI — MOROCCO

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 548 (1906)

? bellosus SMITH — SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1870, p. 531 (1870) (*Bracon*)
DALLA TORRE, Cat. Hymen., vol. 4, p. 275 (1898) (*Bracon kinsembo*)

bequaerti SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 403 (1914)

bifasciata SZÉPLIGETI — FRENCH CONGO

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 404 (1914)

concolor SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH EAST AFRICA, DELAGOA BAY

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 393 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 109 (1914)

dubia SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 26 (1910)

elongata SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 156 (1914)

erythræana SZÉPLIGETI — ERYTHREA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 592 (1913)

ferruginea HOLMGREN — CAPE PROVINCE

Eugenies Resa, Ins., p. 427, pl. 8, fig. 4 (1868)

intermedia SZÉPLIGETI — ALGERIA (Europe)

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 19, p. 165, 228 (1896)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 458 (1906)

longiseta SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 168 (1914)

maculata SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA TERR.

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 25 (1910)

Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 403 (1914)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 246 (1926)

orientalis Szépligeti — Kenya Colony

Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 168 (1914)

punctidorsis Brullé — Senegal, Guinea, East Africa

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymen, vol. 4, p. 444 (1846) (*Vipio*)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 156 (1914)
Szépligeti, Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 168 (1914)

rufiscapus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 156 (1914)

rugosa Szépligeti — Belgian Congo, Tanganyika Terr, Nyasaland, Mozambique

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 404 (1913)
Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 404 (1914)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 156 (1914)

tegularis Szépligeti — Cape Province

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 156 (1914)

tentator Rossi — Algeria (Europe)

Fauna Etrusca, vol. 2, p. 50 (1790) (*Ichneumon*)
Nees, Hymen. Icyneumon. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 111 (1834) (*Bracon*)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe Algérie, vol. 4, p. 87 (1888) (*Bracon*)
Szépligeti, Termes. Füzetek, vol. 19, p. 167 (1896) (*Pseudovipio*)
Schmiedeknecht, Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 511 (1896) (*Vipio*)

Odesia Cameron

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 79 (1896)
Type: *O. longicornis* Cameron

decemmaculata Cameron — Transvaal

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 435 (1909)

longicornis Cameron — South Africa

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 80 (1906)
Cameron, Zeits Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 435 (1909)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 77 (1924)

pulchripes Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 155 (1914)

Nundinella Szépligeti

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 157 (1914)

Type: *N. gracilis* Szépligeti

gracilis Szépligeti — Togo

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 157 (1914)

Endovipio Turner

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), vol. 10, p. 273 (1922)

Type: *E. ceresensis* Turner

ceresensis Turner — Cape Province

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), vol. 10, p. 273 (1922)

Euvipio Szépligeti

Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 14 (1904)

Type: *E. rufa* Szépligeti

commensalis Bequaert — Dahomey

Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1916, p. 102 (1916)

facialis Szépligeti — Congo, Tanganyika Territory, Madagascar

Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 422 (1913)

Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 157 (1914)

Szépligeti, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 109 (1914)

maculiceps Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Mitt. Zool Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 157 (1914)

nigripennis Szépligeti — Belgian Congo

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 404 (1914)

rufus Szépligeti — Sierra Leone, Belgian Congo, Tanganyika Terr.

Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 15 (1904)

Szépligeti, Ann. Mus., Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 547 (1906)

Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 393 (1911)

Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 404 (1914)

signatus Szépligeti — Congo

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 109 (1914)

Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 157 (1914)

unifasciatus Brullé — Senegal, French & Belgian Congo, Tanganyika Terr.

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén, vol. 4, p. 446 (1846) (*Vipio*)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 157 (1914)
Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 404 (1914)

Vipio Latreille

Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., vol. 13, p. 176 (1805)
Type: *V. desertor* Fabricius

abdelkader Schmiedeknecht — Algeria

Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 498 (1896)
Marshall, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 253 (1898)

carnifex Kriechbaumer — Mozambique

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 311 (1894)

coronatus Brullé — Madagascar

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 448 (1846)

curticaudis Szépligeti — Algeria (Europe)

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 19, p. 166 (1896)
Szépligeti, ibid., t.c., p. 229 (1896) (*brevicaudis*)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 22 (1897)

desertor Fabricius — Algeria, Delagoa Bay (Europe)

Syst. Ent., p. 334 (1775) (*Ichneumon*)
? Lucas, Explor. Sci., Algérie, Zool., vol. 3, p. 336 (1846)
Schultess-Schindler, Bull. Soc. Vaudois, vol. 35, p. 250 (1899) (*Vipio*)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 71 (1888)

dorsimacula Brullé — Cape Province

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 445 (1846)

fasciipennis Brullé — Senegal

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 446 (1846)

forticarinatus Cameron — Cape Province

Arch. Math. Naturvidens., vol. 30, No. 10, p. 21 (1909)

fumipennis Cameron — Cape Province

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 64 (1906)
Brues, ibid., vol. 19, p. 77 (1924)

indecisus Walker — Egypt

List. Hymen. Egypt. p. 5 (1871) (*Bracon*)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 172 (1888) (*Bracon*)

longicaudis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 65 (1906)

longicollis BUYSSON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. 66, p. 353 (1897)

maculiceps CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 62 (1906)

marshalli SCHMIEDEKNECHT — ALGERIA
Illustr. Wochenschr. Ent., vol. 1, p. 511 (1896)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 19 (1897)

melanopus CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 193 (1911)

michaelseni SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH SOUTHWEST AFRICA
Beitr. Landf. Südwestafrikas, vol. 1, p. 186 (1918)

natalensis CAMERON — NATAL
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 63 (1906)

nigronotatus BRULLÉ — CAPE PROVINCE
Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 442 (1846)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 60 (1906)

nigripalpis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 63 (1906)

nominator FABRICIUS — ALGERIA (Europe)
Ent. Syst., vol. 2, p. 155 (1793) (*Ichneumon*)
NEES, Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogor., vol. 1, p. 109 (1834) (*Bracon*)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 73 (1888)
MARSHALL, ibid., vol. 5bis, p. 22 (1897)

ochreatus KRIECHBAUMER — MOZAMBIQUE
Mem. Accad. Sci., Bologna, (5), vol. 4, p. 155 (1896)

pallidinervis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 61 (1906)

? **pallidiventris** CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 194 (1911)

quinquemaculatus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 66 (1906)

sexfoveatus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 67 (1906)

signifer WALKER — RED SEA

List Hymen. Egypt, p. 5 (1871) (*Bracon*)

spilocephalus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 66 (1906)

spilogaster WALKER — EGYPT

List. Hymen. Egypt, p. 5 (1871) (*Bracon*)

Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 172 (1888) (*Bracon*)

stictonotus CAMERON — SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 64 (1906)

tinctipennis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 61 (1906)

transvaalensis CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 193 (1911)

trimaculatus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 60 (1906)

xanthomelas WALKER — EGYPT

List Hymen. Egypt. p. 5 (1871) (*Bracon*)

MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 172 (1888) (*Bracon*)

DALLA TORRE, Cat. Hymen., vol. 4, p. 294 (1898) (*walkeri*)

Liomorpha SZÉPLIGETI

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 155 (1914)

Type: *L. nigrirostris* Szépligeti

nigrirostris SZÉPLIGETI — TUNIS

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 155 (1914)

Aphrastobracon ASHMEAD

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 18, p. 646 (1896)

Type: *A. flavipennis* Ashmead

Note. The species here listed might be sought under Iphiaulax or Pseudobracon.

gratiosus ENDERLEIN — FERNANDO PO

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A, Heft 11, p. 53 (1920)

guttifer ENDERLEIN — CAMERUN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A, Heft 11, p. 53 (1920)

Trigastrotheca CAMERON

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 32 (1906)
BRUES, ibid., vol. 19, p. 109 (1924)

Type: *T. triloba* Cameron

nigricornis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 439 (1909)

trilobata CAMERON — SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 32 (1906)

Esenga CAMERON

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 36 (1906)

Type: *E. ovata* Cameron

ovata CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 36 (1906)

SUBFAMILY DORYCTINÆ

Gymnobracon SZÉPLIGETI

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 43 (1903)
Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 454 (1846) (*Syngaster*, Section 1)
SZÉPLIGETI, Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 67 (1904)

Type: *G. brasiliensis* Szépligeti

luteus Brullé — SENEGAL

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 457 (1846) (*Syngaster*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 67 (1904)

Rhaconotus RUTHE

Stettiner Ent. Zeitg., vol. 15, p. 349 (1854)

Type: *R. aciculatus* Ruthe

spathulatus SZEPLIGETI — CAMERUN, BELGIAN CONGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 198 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 413 (1914)

Dendrosoter WESMAEL

Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci., Bruxelles, vol. 11, p. 137 (1838)

Type: *D. protuberans* Nees

camerunus ENDERLEIN — CAMERUN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 36 (1912)

interstitialis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1907, p. 35 (1907)

niger SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO, CAMERUN
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 197 (1914)

Doryctes HALIDAY

Ent. Mag., vol. 4, p. 43 (1836)
Type: *D. striatellus* Nees

liogaster MARSHALL — TUNIS
Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, p. 372 (1899)

variegatus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 201 (1914)

Neodoryctes SZÉPLIGETI

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 199 (1914)
Type: *N. thoracicus* Szépligeti

niger SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 201 (1914)

pilosipes SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol 7, p. 200 (1914)

pulchricaudis SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO
Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 413 (1914)

testaceus SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 199 (1914)

thoracicus SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin vol. 7, p. 200 (1914)

transversalis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 199 (1914)

xanthocephalus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 200 (1914)

Glyptodoryctes ASHMEAD

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 144 (1900)
Type: *G. caryæ* Ashmead

coxalis SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 175 (1914)

Pseudodoryctes SZÉPLIGETI

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 149 (1915)

Type: *P. tricolor* Szépligeti

annulicornis SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 198 (1914)

camerunus SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, TOGO, LAGOS

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 115 (1914)

SZÉPLIGETI, Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 102 (1913)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 198 (1914)

concolor SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 198 (1914)

femoralis SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 176 (1914)

fenestratus BRUES — UGANDA

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 246 (1926)

fulvipes SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 199 (1914)

setosus SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 198 (1914)

testaceus SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 149 (1915)

tricolor SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 149 (1915)

Biphymaphorus SZÉPLIGETI

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 407 (1911)

Type: *B. rufithorax* Szépligeti

bicolor SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 195 (1914)

brevipetiolatus SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 195 (1914)

conradti SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 194 (1914)

flavitarsis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 194 (1914)

fulvus SZÉPLIGETI TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 194 (1914)

guineënsis SZÉPLIGETI SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 194 (1914)

SZÉPLIGETI Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 102 (1913)

rufithorax SZÉPLIGETI UGANDA

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 408 (1911)

superbus SZÉPLIGETI SPANISH GUINEA, UGANDA

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 408 (1911)

SZEPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 195 (1914)

tessmanni SZÉPLIGETI SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 195 (1914)

variegatus SZÉPLIGETI UGANDA

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 408 (1911)

Odontobracon CAMERON

Biol. Centr. Amer., Hymen., vol. 2, p. 384 (1887)

MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 10 (1897) (*Zombrus*)

KRIECHBAUMER, Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 60 (1894) (*Trimorus*, non Förster)

DALLA TORRE, Cat. Hymen., vol. 4, p. 250 (1896) (*Neotrimorus*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Termes. Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 47 (1902) (*Acanthobracon*)

CAMERON, Journ. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Soc., vol. 44, p. 104 (1905) *Trichiobracon*)

Type: *O. nigriceps* Cameron

antennalis SZÉPLIGETI FRENCH CONGO, CAMERUN, SPANISH GUINEA

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 115 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 196 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

atriceps BRUES CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., Vol. 19, p. 140 (1924)

CAMERON, Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 442 (1909) (*nigriceps*, non Cameron, 1887)

baculiger ENDERLEIN CAMERUN, BELGIAN CONGO

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 29 (1912)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 148 (1915)

bimaculatus SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 197 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

cameroni SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND, DELAGOA BAY, TRANSVAAL

Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 385 (1913) (*Zombrus*)
CAMERON, Zeits Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 441 (1909) (*Zombrus rufus*, non Cameron, 1905)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 115 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

concolor SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 196 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

croceipes nom. nov. — CAMERUN

ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., 84A, Heft 11, p. 133 (1920) (*Zombrus flavipes*, non Cameron, 1912)

duplicatus BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 140 (1924)
CAMERON, Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 444 (1909) (*Zombrus luteus*, non *Neotrimorus luteus* Cameron, 1905)

erythrostomus CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 374 (1912) (*Zombrus*)

flaviceps CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO, UGANDA

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 373 (1912) (*Zombrus*)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 248 (1926)

fuscipennis SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO, CAMERUN, BELGIAN CONGO

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 47 (1902) (*Acanthobracon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 197 (1914) (*Zombrus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 148 (1915) (*Zombrus*)

giganteus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 407 (1911) (*Zombrus*)

insularis SCHULZ — FERNANDO PO

Spolia Hymenop., p. 293 (1906) (*Neotrimorus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 197 (1914)

maculiceps CAMERON — MOZAMBIQUE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 78 (1906) (*Acanthobracon*)

maculifrons CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 169 (1905) (*Trichiobracon*)

maculipennis BRULLÉ — SENEGAL
Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 461 (1846) (*Syngaster*)

madagascariensis Marshall — MADAGASCAR
Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 12, (1897) (*Zombrus*)

magnus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 196 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

melanopterus CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 374 (1912) (*Zombrus*)

minor SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH SOUTHWEST AFRICA
Beitr. Landf. Südwestafrikas, vol. 1, p. 190 (1918)

nigricornis BRULLÉ — SENEGAL
Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymen., vol. 4, p. 463 (1846) (*Syngaster*)

nigripennis KRIECHBAUMER . CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 60 (1894) (*Trimorus*)
CAMERON, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 374 (1912) (*Zombrus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 196 (1914) (*Zombrus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 115 (1914) (*Zombrus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 412 (1914) (*Zombrus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 148 (1915)

nigripes CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 79 (1906) (*Acanthobracon*)

nigromaculatus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 155 (1905) (*Zombrus*)

orientalis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 197 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

pedalis BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 141 (1924)
CAMERON, Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 442 (1909) (*Zombrus nigripes*, non Cameron, 1906)

pulcher SZÉPLIGETI — NORTH CAMERUN
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 196 (1914) (*Zombrus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 412 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

rufus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 168 (1905) (*Trichiobracon*)

semialbus SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 412 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

semistriatus BRULLÉ — SENEGAL, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 464 (1846) (*Syngaster*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Res. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 175 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

similis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 600 (1906) (*Zombrus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 196 (1914) (*Zombrus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 412 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

spilopterus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE, NATAL

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 442 (1909) (*Zombrus*)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 247 (1926)

thomseni SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Beitr. Landf. Südwestafrikas, vol. 1, p. 189 (1918) (*Zombrus*)

tuberculatus CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 374 (1912) (*Zombrus*)

wagneri SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 148 (1915) (*Zombrus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Entom. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 385 (1913) (*Zombrus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Ent. Soc. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 115 (1914) (*Zombrus*)

Priosphys ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 132 (1920)

Type: *P. denticulata* Enderlein

denticulata ENDERLEIN — CAMERUN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 133 (1920)

Tebennotoma ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 36 (1912)

Type: *T. calvata* Enderlein

calvata ENDERLEIN — MADAGASCAR

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 37 (1912)

Xenolobus CAMERON

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 199 (1911)

Type: *X. rufus* Cameron

rufus CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 199 (1911)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 80 (1924)

Latana Cameron

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 77 (1906)

Type: *L. excavata* Cameron

excavata CAMERON — NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 78 (1906)

Udamolcus ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 143 (1920)

Type: *U. herero* Enderlein

flaviceps ENDERLEIN — FERNANDO PO

Arch. Naturg. Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 143 (1920)

herero ENDERLEIN — BRITISH SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 143 (1920)

SUBFAMILY EXOTHECINÆ

Phanomeris FÖRSTER

Verh. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 235 (1862)

Type: *P. anbormis* Wesmael

dubius BINGHAM (probably a Doryctine) — SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1902, p. 546, pl. 18, fig. 59 (1902)

Cœloreuteus ROMAN

Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 112 (1910)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 36 (1910)

Type: *C. africanus* Szépligeti

africanus SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 36 (1910)

ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 113 (1910)

testaceus SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 203 (1914)

Spinaria BRULLÉ

Hist. Nat. Ins., Hymen, vol. 4, p. 512 (1846)
ASHMEAD, Canadian Entom., vol. 37, p. 7 (1905) (*Brownius*)

Type: *S. armator* Fabricius

inermis GUÉRIN (generic position in doubt) ABYSSINIA

Lefébure, Voyage Abyssinie, vol. 6, p. 350, pl. 7, fig. 5 (1848)

SUBFAMILY RHOGADINÆ

Phænodus FÖRSTER

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 241 (1862)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 95 (1897)
SZÉPLIGETI, Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 78 (1904)
SCHMIEDEKNECHT, Hymen. Mitteleuropas, p. 514 (1907)
ENDERLEIN, Arch.Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 145 (1920)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 248 (1926)

Type: *P. pallipes* Marshall

africanus BRUES RHODESIA

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 248 (1926)

Clinocentrus HALIDAY

Entom. Mag., vol. 1, p. 266 (1833)

Type: *C. umbratilis* Haliday

anticus WOLLASTON MADEIRA

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), vol. 1, p. 24 (1858)

divisus WOLLASTON MADEIRA

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), vol. 1, p. 24 (1858)

Bæocentrum SCHULZ

Zool. Ann., vol. 4, p. 65 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 1907, p. 35 (1907) (*Brachycentrus*, nec Taschenberg, 1865)

Type: *B. minutum* Szépligeti

minutum SZÉPLIGETI Kenya Colony

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 1907, p. 65 (1910)

Megarhogas SZÉPLIGETI

Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 83 (1904)

Type: *M. longipes* Szépligeti

albitarsus SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 410 (1911)
concolor SZÉPLIGETI TOGO, BELGIAN CONGO, NYASALAND
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 410 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 203 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 116 (1914)
nigriceps SZÉPLIGETI FERNANDO PO
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 203 (1914)
persimilis SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 203 (1914)

Cystomastax SZÉPLIGETI

Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 81 (1904)
Type: *C. macrocentroides* Szépligeti
voeltzkowi SZÉPLIGETI MADAGASCAR
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 424 (1913)

Pelecystoma WESMAEL

Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci., Bruxelles, vol. 11, p. 91 (1838)
SZÉPLIGETI, Termes Füzetek, vol. 23, p. 57 (1900) (*Macrostomion*)
ENDERLEIN, Arch Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 146 (1920)
Type: *P. luteum* Nees
africanum ENDERLEIN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 147 (1920)

Cratodactyla SZÉPLIGETI

Rés. Sci.Voyage Alluaud, p. 180 (1914)
Type: *C. unicolor* Szépligeti
unicolor SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Rés. Sci.,Voyage Alluaud, p. 180 (1914)

Heterogamus WESMAEL

Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci. Bruxelles, vol. 11, p. 120 (1838)
Type: *H. dispar* Curtis
alluaudi SZÉPLIGETI KILIMANDJARO
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 179 (1914)

crepidigera ENDERLEIN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 151 (1920)

Rhogas NEES
Nouv. Act. Acad. Nat. Curios., vol. 9, p. 306 (1818)
Type: *R. heterogaster* Wesmael

æqualis SZÉPLIGETI TOGO
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 204 (1914)

africanus SZÉPLIGETI NYASALAND, KENYA COLONY, TANGANYIKA TERR., MADAGASCAR
Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 37 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 400.
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 411 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 424 (1913)

annulicornis SZÉPLIGETI MADAGASCAR
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 425 (1913)

annulifemur ENDERLEIN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 154 (1920)

annulipes CAMERON SEYCHELLES
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Zool. (2), vol. 12, p. 83 (1907) (*Camptocentrus*)

areolatus SZÉPLIGETI KENYA COLONY
Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 181 (1914)

asmaranus ENDERLEIN ERITREA
Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 154 (1920)

atripes SZÉPLIGETI KENYA COLONY
Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 181 (1914)

bevisi BRUES NATAL
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 253 (1926)

bicolor LUCAS ALGERIA
Expl. Sci. Algérie, Zool., vol. 1, p. 336 (1846)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 305 (1888)

capensis CAMERON CAPE PROVINCE
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 243 (1905)

caudatus SZÉPLIGETI ABYSSINIA
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 600 (1913)

circumscriptus NEES — NORTHERN AFRICA (Europe)
Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 216 (1834)
MARSHALL, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1885, p. 98 (1885)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 298 (1888)

citernii MANTERO — SOMALILAND
Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (3), vol. 41, p. 414 (1905)

dedivus SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 204 (1914)

deminutus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 203 (1914)

dimidiatus SPINOLA — NORTHERN AFRICA (Europe)
Insect. Ligur., vol. 2, p. 123 (1808) (*Bracon*)
NEES, Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 214 (1834)
MARSHALL, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1885, p. 91 (1885)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 283 (1888)

elongatus SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO
Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 413 (1914) (*Camptocentrus* ?)

excisus SZÉPLIGETI — MADAGASCAR
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 424 (1913)

flavomarginatus SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO, 12,000 FT.
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 205 (1914)

hemipterus MARSHALL — TUNIS
Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 137 (1897)

inæqualis SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 204 (1914)

insignis BRUES — UGANDA
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 251 (1926)

longipes SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 4, p. 617 (1906)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 181 (1914)

maculicornis BRUES — UGANDA
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 252 (1926)

melanocerus CAMERON — RHODESIA, TRANSVAAL
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 71 (1906)
BRUES, ibid., vol. 19, p. 80 (1924)

melanospilus CAMERON — TRANSVAAL, CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 197 (1911)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 80 (1924)

meridianus SZÉPLIGETI — TRANSVAAL
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 207 (1914)

nigricarpus SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND, KENYA COLONY
Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1907, p. 36 (1907)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 204 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 182 (1914)

nigrinervis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, NYASALAND
Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 37 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 400 (1908)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 411 (1911)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 255 (1926)

nigrinervis var. **concolor** SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 400 (1908)

nigronotatus SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 206 (1914)

nigroörnatus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 205 (1914)

orientalis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 206 (1914)

pallidipalpis CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 198 (1911)

pictipennis BRUES — SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 80 (1924)

pleurilineatus CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 197 (1911)

punctipleuris SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 206 (1914)

reticulator NEES — EGYPT, CANARIES (Europe)
Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 211 (1834)
MARSHALL, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1885, p. 90 (1885)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 281 (1888)

rufifemur SZÉPLIGETI CAMERUN
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 206 (1914)

rufoater WOLLASTON MADEIRA
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), vol. 1, p. 24 (1858)

ruspolii MANTERO CONGO, SOMALILAND, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (3), vol. 1, p. 413 (1905)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 413 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 182 (1914)

saturatus BRUES NATAL
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 250 (1926)

scioënsis MANTERO SOMALILAND
Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (3), vol. 1, p. 415 (1905)

semiluteus SZÉPLIGETI NYASALAND
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 410 (1911)

semirufus SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, KENYA COLONY, NYASALAND
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 411 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 207 (1914)

somaliensis SZÉPLIGETI SOMALILAND
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 205 (1914)

striatifrons CAMERON TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 199 (1911)

surrogatus SCHULZ TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, NATAL
Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 51, p. 323 (1907)
CAMERON, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 71 (1906) (*melanocephalus*, nec Cameron, 1887)
CAMERON, Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 196 (1911) (*melanocephalus*)
CAMERON, ibid., t.c., p. 196 (1911) (*erythrostomus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 183 (1914) (*melanocephalus*)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 80 (1924) (*melanocephalus*)

testaceus KRIECHBAUMER EAST AFRICA
Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 62 (1894) (*Camptocentrus*)

transvaalensis CAMERON — SOMALILAND, TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 199 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 204 (1914)

varicarinatus CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 198 (1911)

varinervis CAMERON — TRANSVAAL, NATAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 198 (1911)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 256 (1926)

Scopophthalmus SZÉPLIGETI

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 182 (1914)
Type: *S. jeanneli* Szépligeti

jeanneli SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 183 (1914)

Myoporhogas Gen. nov.

SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 183 (1914) (*Microrhogas*, nec Cameron)
Type: *M. ocellaris* Szépligeti

ocellaris Szepligeti — Kenya Colony
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 183 (*Microrhogas*)

Hemigyroneuron BAKER

Philippine Journ. Sci., vol. 12D, p. 322 (1917)
Type: *H. speciosum* Baker

apicale BRUES — NATAL
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 256 (1926)

Cordylorhogas ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 153 (1920)
Brues, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 82 (1924) (*Gyroneuron*)
Type: *C. trifasciatus* Enderlein

africanus BRUES — ZULULAND
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 82 (1924)

trifasciatus ENDERLEIN — TRANSVAAL
Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft. 11, p. 153 (1920)

SUBFAMILY OPIINÆ

Rhinoplus FÖRSTER

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 258 (1862)

Type: *R. fuscipennis* Szépligeti

fulvus BRUES — UGANDA

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 259 (1926)

fuscipennis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA, BELGIAN CONGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 226 (1914)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 258 (1926)

Opius WESMAEL

Mém. Acad. Sci. Bruxelles, vol. 9, p. 115 (1835)
FORSTER, Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 257 (*Biosteres* and *Diachasma*)
MARSHALL, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 16 (1891)
GAHAN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 49, p. 65 (1915)

Type: *O. carbonarius* Nees

africanus SZÉPLIGETI — TRANSVAAL, CAPE PROVINCE

Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 4, p. 346 (1910)
SILVESTRI, Disp. Ent. Agrar., Portici, 1911, p. 442 (1911)
SILVESTRI, Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 111 (1914)
SILVESTRI, ibid., vol. 9, p. 330 (1915)

africanus var. **orientalis** SILVESTRI — ERITREA

Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 112 (1914)
SILVESTRI, Bull. Ent. Hawaii, 3, p. 107 (1914)
SILVESTRI, Bull. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 9, p. 195 (1914)
SILVESTRI, ibid., vol. 9, p. 330 (1915)

bevisi BRUES — NATAL

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 261 (1926)

bisulcatus SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 226 (1914)

carinatus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 41 (1910) (*Biosteres*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 191 (1914) (*Biosteres*)

caudatus Szépligeti — Nigeria

Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 103 (1913) (*Biosteres*)

Silvestri, ibid., vol. 8, p. 118 (1914) (*Biosteres*)

cephalotus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 42 (1910)

circumscriptus Szépligeti — Kenya Colony, Madagascar

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 193 (1914)

Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 428 (1913)

clypeatus Bridwell — Nigeria

Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., vol. 4, p. 174 (1919) (*Hedylus*)

concolor Szépligeti — Tunis

Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1910, p. 244 (1910)

Marchal, C. R. Acad. Paris, vol. 152, p. 215 (1911)

Silvestri, Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 97 (1914)

crenulatus Szépligeti — Kenya Colony

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 194 (1914)

curiosus Szépligeti — Kenya Colony

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 192 (1914)

dacicida Silvestri — Eritrea

Disp. Ent. Agrar., Portici, 1911, p. 520 (1911)

Silvestri, Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 99 (1914)

Silvestri, ibid., vol. 9, p. 197 (1914)

Silvestri, ibid., t.c., p. 330 (1915)

desideratus Bridwell — Nigeria

Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., vol. 4, p. 172 (1919) (*Hedylus*)

dexter Silvestri — Senegal

Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 101 (1914)

efoveolatus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 604 (1913)

flavitarsis Szépligeti — Abyssinia

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 605 (1913)

fossulatus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 191 (1914)

fullawayi SILVESTRI SENEGAL, NIGERIA, FRENCH GUINEA
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 114 (1914) (*Diachasma*)

fullawayi var. **robustus** SILVESTRI CAMERUN
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 116 (1914) (*Diachasma*)
SILVESTRI, Bull. Ent. Hawaii, 3, p. 109 (1914) (*Diachasma*)

fuscicarpus SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 605 (1913)

fuscitarsis SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 605 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 227 (1914)

giffardii SILVESTRI FRENCH GUINEA
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 113 (1914) (*Hedylus*)

humilis SILVESTRI CAPE PROVINCE
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 106 (1914)

hypopygialis SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, MADAGASCAR
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 428 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 226 (1914)

inconsuetus SILVESTRI NIGERIA
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 107 (1914)

inquirendus SILVESTRI CAMERUN
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 109 (1914)

liogaster SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 192 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 227 (1914)

lounsburyi SILVESTRI TRANSVAAL
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 100 (1914)

luteus KRIECHBAUMER NATAL
Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 314 (1894)

major SZÉPLIGETI KENYA COLONY
Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 193 (1914)

niger SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 604 (1913) (*Biosteres*)

nigromaculatus SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 227 (1914)

niloticus SCHMIEDEKNECHT — EGYPT
Termes. Füzetek, vol. 23, p. 247 (1900)

palpalis SZÉPLIGETI — ASHANTILAND
Termes. Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 82 (1902)

peregrinus SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO, 12,000 FT.
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 227 (1914)

perproximus SILVESTRI — DAHOMEY
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 103 (1914)

perproximus var. **modestior** SILVESTRI — GOLD COAST, NIGERIA
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 8, p. 104 (1914)

punctulatus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 227 (1914)

pusillus SZÉPLIGETI — MADAGASCAR
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 427 (1913)

sulphureus SZÉPLIGETI — MADAGASCAR
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 428 (1913)

terebrator SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 228 (1914)

testaceus SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO, 12,000 FT.
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 225 (1914) (*Biosteres*)

vittator BRUES — NATAL
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 260 (1926)

Eurytenes FÖRSTER

Verh. Naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 250 (1862)

Type: *E. anbormius* Wesmael

cingulatus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 606 (1913)

luteipes SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY
Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 194 (1914)

melanosoma SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY
Rés. Sci., Voyage Alluaud, p. 195 (1914)

persimilis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 606 (1913)

pusillus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 606 (1913)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 226 (1914)

testaceipes Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 607 (1913)

Sulydus Buysson

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. 66, p. 354 (1897)

Type: *S. marshalli* Buysson

marshalli Buysson — Transvaal

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. 66, p. 354, pl. 11, figs. 1, 1b (1897)

Subfamily HELCONINÆ

Helcon Nees

Mag. Gesellsch. naturf. Freunde, Berlin, vol. 6, p. 216 (1814)
Förster, Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 255 (1862) (*Gymnoscelis*)

Type: *H. tardator* Nees

tardator Nees — Algeria (Europe)

Magaz Gesellsch. naturf. Fruende, Berlin, vol. 6, p. 218 (1814)
Nees, Hymen. Ichneum. affin Monogr., vol. 1, p. 228 (1834)
Lucas, Explor. Sci. Algérie, Zool., vol. 3, p. 337 (1846)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 225 (1893) (*Gymnoscelis*)

Aspicolpus Wesmael

Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci., Bruxelles, vol. 11, p. 158 (1838)

Type: *A. carinator* Nees

grandior Brues — Rhodesia

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 263 (1926)

pictipennis Brues — British Southwest Africa

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 264 (1926)

riggenbachi Szépligeti — Senegal

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 223 (1914)

Neohelcon Szépligeti

Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 427 (1913)

Type: *N. braconinus* Szépligeti

braconinus Szépligeti — Madagascar
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 427 (1913)

Pseudohelcon Szépligeti

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 223 (1914).
Type: *P. tessmanni* Szépligeti

distanti Turner — Transvaal
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), vol. 10, p. 278 (1922)

tessmanni Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea, Tanganyika Terr.
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 223 (1914)

Rinamba Cameron

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 375 (1912)
Type: *R. opacicollis* Cameron

opacicollis Cameron — Belgian Congo
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 375 (1912)

Stirostoma Cameron

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 376 (1912)
Type: *S. longicornis* Cameron

longicornis Cameron — Belgian Congo
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 376 (1912)

Subfamily DIOSPILINÆ

Neodiospilus Szépligeti

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 415 (1911)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 224 (1914)
Type: *N. flavipes* Szépligeti

baumanni Szépligeti — Togo, Tanganyika Territory
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 224 (1914)

flavipes Szépligeti — Nyasaland
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 416 (1911)

terebrator Szépligeti — Nyasaland
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 416 (1911)

zenkeri Szépligeti — Camerun
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 224 (1914)

Eudiospilus Szépligeti

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 225 (1914)

Type: *E. conradti* Szépligeti

conradti Szépligeti — Camerun

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 225 (1914)

tricolor Szépligeti — Camerun

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 225 (1914)

Subfamily CHELONINÆ

Chelonus Panzer

Krit. Rev., vol. 2, p. 99 (1806)

Type: *C. oculator* Fabricius

bifoveolatus Szépligeti Belgian Congo, Tanganyika Terr.

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 208 (1914)
Szépligeti, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 414 (1914)

capensis Cameron — Cape Province

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 440 (1909)

erythrogaster Lucas — Algeria

Explor. Sci. Algérie, Zool., vol. 3, p. 340 (1846)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 343 (1889)

erythropus Cameron — Cape Province

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 33 (1906)

inanitus Linné — Algeria (Europe)

Syst. Nat., Ed. 12a, vol. 1, p. 919 (1767) (*Cynips*)
Nees, Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 209 (1834)
Marshall, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1885, p. 118 (1885)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 330 (1888)

pilosulus Szépligeti — Nyasaland

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 412 (1911)

robertianus Cameron — Cape Province

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 110 (1904)

rufoscapus Cameron — Transvaal

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 200 (1911)

tettensis Gerstaecker — Mozambique

Ber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 264 (1858)

vaalensis CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 34 (1906)

Chelonella SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 403 (1908)

Type: *C. basalis* Curtis

curvimaculata CAMERON — NYASALAND, CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 34 (1906) (*Chelonus*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 411 (1911)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 105 (1924)

hungarica SZÉPLIGETI — ALGERIA (Europe)

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 19, p. 176, 237 (1896) (*Chelonus*)

MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5, p. 160 (1898) (*Chelonus*)

nigricornis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 208 (1914)

ruficornis SZÉPLIGETI — PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 601 (1913)

Pachychelonus BRUES

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 107 (1924)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 271 (1926)

Type: *P. fulviventris* Brues

fulviventris BRUES — NORTHERN RHODESIA, NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 107 (1924)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 271 (1926)

Minanga CAMERON

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 30 (1906)

BRUES, ibid., vol. 19, p. 106 (1924)

Type: *M. serrata* Cameron

bimaculata CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 202 (1911)

flavipes CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 437 (1909)

serrata CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 31 (1906)
CAMERON, Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 437 (1909)

Odontosphæropyx CAMERON

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 436 (1909)
Type: *O. ruficeps* Cameron

ruficeps CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 436 (1909)

Acanthochelonus BRUES

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 271 (1926)
Type: *A. taurus* Brues

taurus Brues — KATANGA, BELGIAN CONGO

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 272 (1926)

Ascogaster WESMAEL

Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci. Bruxelles, vol. 9, p. 226 (1835)
Type: *A. instabilis* Wesmael

bipustulatus BRUES — ZULULAND

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 105 (1924)

maculata WOLLASTON — MADEIRA

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), vol. 1, p. 24 (1858)

punctata SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 186 (1914)

rubripes LUCAS — ALGERIA

Explor. Sci. Algérie, Zool., vol. 3, p. 339 (1846)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 378 (1889)

Sigalphus LATREILLE

Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., vol. 3, p. 329 (1802)
ILLIGER, Rossi, Faun. Etrusc., 2nd. Edit., vol. 2, p. 54 (1807) (*Sphæropyx*)
Type: *S. irrorator* Fabricius

fulvus BRUES — NATAL

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 269 (1926)

neavei TURNER — NORTHEASTERN RHODESIA

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), vol. 20, p. 246 (1917) (*Sphæropyx*)

Phanerotoma WESMAEL

Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci. Belgique, vol. 11, p. 165 (1838)

Type: *P. dentata* Nees

curvicarinata CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 204 (1911)

curvimaculata CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 203 (1911)

decorata SZÉPLIGETI — SOUTHERN SOMALILAND

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 209 (1914)

dubia BINGHAM — MASHONALAND

Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1902, p. 546, pl. 18, fig. 69 (1902)

leucobasis KRIECHBAUMER — TOGO, CAMERUN, EAST AFRICA

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 62 (1894)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 38 (1910)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 425 (1913)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 187 (1914)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 209 (1914)

major BRUES — KENYA COLONY

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 266 (1926)

nigriceps SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 209 (1914)

ocularis KOHL — SOKÓTRA

Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. 71, p. 292 (1907)

ornatula BRUES — NATAL

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 267 (1926)

pallidipes CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 203 (1911)

planifrons NEES — ALGERIA (Europe)

Magaz. Ges. naturf. Freunde Berlin, vol. 7, p. 259 (1813) (*Sigalphus* NEES, Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 281 (1834) (*Chelonus*)

MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 381 (1889)

pygmæa SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 602 (1913)

sareptana KOHL — PALESTINE
Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. 71, p. 293 (1907)

saussurei KOHL — MADAGASCAR
Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. 71, p. 293 (1907)

uniformis BRUES — Natal
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 268 (1926)

variegata SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 187 (1914)

Phanerotomella SZÉPLIGETI

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 23, p. 59 (1900)
Type: *P. longipes* Szépligeti

lutea Szépligeti — KENYA COLONY
Voy. Rothschild. E. Afr. Anim. Art., pt. 2, p. 907 (1922).

SUBFAMILY TRIASPIDINÆ

(SIGALPHINÆ)

Neoacampsis SZÉPLIGETI

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, Vol. 7, p. 210 (1914)
Type: *N. gracilipes* Szépligeti

gracilipes SZÉPLIGETI — GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, Vol. 7, p. 210 (1914)

Triaspis HALIDAY

Ent. Mag., Vol. 3, p. 123 (1835)
VIERECK, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 42, p. 628 (1912)
Sigalphus of recent authors, not Latreille
Type: *T. caudatus* Nees

daci SZÉPLIGETI — TRANSVAAL
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar. Portici, vol. 5, p. 223 (1911) (*Sigalphus*)
SILVESTRI, ibid., vol. 8, p. 121 (1914) (*Sigalphus*)
SILVESTRI, ibid., l.c. p. 330 (1915) (*Sigalphus*)

emarginatus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin Vol. 7, p. 207 (1914) (*Sigalphus*)

floricola Wesmael — Algiers (Europe)

Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci., Bruxelles, vol. 9, p. 208 (1835) (*Sigalphus*)
Marshall, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1885, p. 106 (1885) (*Sigalphus*)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe, vol. 4, p. 319 (1888) (*Sigalphus*)
Szépligeti, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 402 (1908) (*Sigalphus*)

pygmæus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 601 (1913) (*Sigalphus*)

simplicifrons Brues — Transvaal

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 109 (1924)

testaceus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 207 (1914) (*Sigalphus*)

Foersteria Szépligeti

Wiener Ent. Zeits., vol. 15, p. 148 (1896)

Type: *F. flavipes* Szépligeti

nitida Cameron — Transvaal

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 204 (1911)

Allodorus Förster

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 242 (1862)

Type: *A.* (*Sigalphus*) *semirugosus* Nees

major Bequaert — Dahomey

Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1916, p. 103 (1916)

Subfamily MACROCENTRINÆ

Amicrocentrum Schulz

Zool. Ann., vol. 4, p. 88 (1911)
Szépligeti, Gen. Insect., fasc. 22, p. 145 (1904) (*Megacentrus*, non Heer)
Cameron, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 370 (1912) (*Eiolo*)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts. Sci., vol. 61, p. 274 (1926)

Type: *A.* (*Megacentrus*) *concolor* Szépligeti

concolor Szépligeti — Kenya Colony, So. Ethiopia, Congo

Gen. Insect., fasc. 22, p. 146 (1904)
Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 41 (1910) (*Megacentrus*)

Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 415 (1911) (*Megacentrus*)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 221 (1914)
Enderlein, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg 84A (1918), Heft. 11, p. 213 (1920) (*Megacentrus*)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 274 (1926)

curvinervis Cameron — Belgian Congo
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 372 (1912) (*Eiolo*)

Macrocentrus Curtis

Entom. Mag., vol. 1, p. 187 (1833)
Type: *M. thoracicus* Nees.

annulicornis Cameron — Transvaal
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 211 (1911)

capensis Cameron — Cape Province
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 30 (1906)
Brues, ibid., vol. 19, p. 63 (1924)

fuscicornis Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Rés. Sci. Voyage Allauud, p. 193 (1914)

latisulcatus Cameron — Transvaal
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 210 (1911)

luteus Cameron — Transvaal
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 210 (1911)

luteus Szépligeti — Camerun, Tanganyika Terr., Comoro Isl.
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 415 (1911)
Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 427 (1913)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 222, (1914)
Szépligeti, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 190 (1914)

nigriceps Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, Vol. 7, p. 222 (1914)

nigroörnatus Cameron — Transvaal
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 211 (1911)

oculatus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 17, p. 221 (1914)

pallidistigma CAMERON — UGANDA, TRANSVAAL

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 210 (1911) (*pallidistigmas*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 190 (1914)

rugulosus SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 222 (1914)

sulphureus SZÉPLIGETI — BRITISH SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 222 (1914)

testaceipes SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 222 (1914)

Paniscozele ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 214 (1920)
Type: *P. sumatrana* Enderlein

straminea ENDERLEIN — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 215 (1920)

Zele CURTIS

British Entom., Vol. 9, p. 415 (1832)
Type: *Z. testaceator* Curtis

maculiceps CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 372 (1912)

nigricornis WALKER — ARABIA, EGYPT, KENYA COLONY, TANGANYIKA TERR.

List. Hymen. Egypt, p. 5 (1871) (*Phylax*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 41 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 223 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 191 (1914)

somaliensis SZÉPLIGETI — SOMALILAND

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 223 (1914)

SUBFAMILY CALYPTINÆ

Brachistes WESMAEL

Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci., Bruxelles, vol. 9, p. 109 (1835)
Type: *B. (Bracon) ruficoxis* Wesmael

cruentatus REINHARD — ALGERIA (Europe)

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 11, p. 370 (1867) (*Calyptus*)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5bis, p. 150 (1893) (*Calyptus*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Genera Insect., fasc. 22, p. 135 (1905) (*Calyptus*)

orientalis SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY

Voyage Alluaud, Hymén, p. 189 (1914) (*Calyptus*)

Eubazus NEES

Mag. Gesellsch. naturf. Freunde, Berlin, vol. 6, p. 214 (1814)
NEES, Hym. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 214 (1834) (*Eubadizon*)

Type: *E. pallipes* Nees

westermanni ENDERLEIN — SPANISH GUINEA

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A, Heft 2, p. 39 (1912) (*Eubadizon*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 220 (1914) (*Eubadizon*)

Clotildea SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 118 (1914)

Type: *C. lucida* Szépligeti

lucida SZÉPLIGETI — FRENCH CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 118 (1914)

SUBFAMILY BLACINÆ

Cyclocormus CAMERON

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 209 (1911)

Type: *C. luteus* Cameron

luteus CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 209 (1911)

Blacus NEES

Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Curios., vol. 9, p. 306 (1818)

Type: *B. humilis* Nees

natalensis BRUES — NATAL

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 277 (1926)

Subfamily LEIOPHRONINÆ

Leiophron Nees

Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Curios., vol. 9, p. 303 (1818)

punctatus Brues — Natal

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 278 (1926)

Centistes Haliday

Ent. Mag., vol. 2, p. 462 (1836)

Type: *C. cuspidatus* Haliday

flavipes Szépligeti — Kenya Colony

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 416 (1911)

Centistina Enderlein

Arch. Naturg., vol. 78A, Heft 2, p. 40 (1912)

Type: *C. longicornis* Enderlein

longicornis Enderlein — Madagascar

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg 78A, Heft 2, p. 40 (1912)

Subfamily CARDIOCHILINÆ

Cardiochiles Nees

Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 224 (1834)

Cameron, Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 169 (1905) (*Schönlandella*)

Cameron, Spolia Zeylandia, vol. 3, p. 81 (1905) (*Ernestiella*)

Turner, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), vol. 1, p. 52 (1918)

Type: *E. saltator* Fabricius

angustifrons Brues — Natal

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 94 (1924)

ater Szépligeti — Belgian Congo

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 420 (1914)

bequaerti Brues — Katanga, Belgian Congo

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 282 (1926)

bifoveatus Cameron — Belgian Congo

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 380 (1912) (*Cardiochelis*)

enderleini Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 423 (1908)

forticarinatus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 445 (1909) (*Cardiochelis*)

fossatus BRUES — NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 97 (1924)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 283 (1926)

fulviventris CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 40 (1906) (*Schönlandella*)

CAMERON, Trans. South African Philos. Soc., vol. 16, p. 331 (1906)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 93 (1924)

latifrons BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 93 (1924)

longiceps ROMAN — EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Ent. Tidsker., vol. 31, p. 116 (1910)

SILVESTRI, Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 103 (1913)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 419 (1914)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 221 (1914)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 154 (1915)

longipennis BRUES — BELGIAN CONGO, ZULULAND

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 98 (1924)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 284 (1926)

minor SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 189 (1914)

niger SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA, BELGIAN CONGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 221 (1914)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 420 (1914)

nigricollis CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO, CAPE PROVINCE

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol., p. 171 (1905) (*Schönlandella*)

CAMERON, Trans. South African Philos. Soc., vol. 16, p. 331 (1906)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 420 (1914)

nigromaculatus CAMERON — NYASALAND, NATAL, CAPE PROVINCE

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 170 (1905) (*Schönlandella*)

CAMERON, Trans. South African Philos. Soc., vol. 16, p. 331 (1906)

SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 415 (1911)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 283 (1926)

nitidus BRUES — NOMAQUALAND

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 96 (1924)

pulchripes SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA, BELGIAN CONGO

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 221 (1914)
SZEPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 420 (1914)

punctatus SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO, TANGANYIKA TERR., ZANZIBAR

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 603 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 427 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 419 (1914)

rufomaculatus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 446 (1909) (*Cardiochelis*)

scapularis BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 279 (1926)

striatifrons BRUES — NATAL

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 281 (1926)

striatus BRUES — TRANSVAAL, NATAL, CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 95 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 282 (1926)

tegularis BRUES — KENYA COLONY, NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 100 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 283 (1926)

testaceipes CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 39 (1906) (*testaceus*, non Kriechbaumer)
CAMERON, Trans. South African Philos. Soc., vol. 16, p. 331 (1906)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 420 (1914)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 93 (1924)

testaceus KRIECHBAUMER — CAMERUN, NYASALAND, SOMALILAND, TANGANYIKA TERR.

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 62 (1894)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 41 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 415 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 221 (1914)

trimaculatus CAMERON — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CAPE PROVINCE

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, Vol. 1 p 171 (1905) (*Schönlandella*)
CAMERON, Trans. South African Philos. Soc., vol. 16, p. 331 (1906)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 423 (1908)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 221 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 420 (1914)

variegatus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 603 (1913)

xanthocarpus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 604 (1913)

SUBFAMILY MIMAGATHIDINÆ

Stantonia ASHMEAD

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 28, p. 146 (1904)
Type: *S. flava* Ashmead

algirica SZÉPLIGETI — ALGERIA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 427 (1908) (*Microtypus*)

hammersteini ENDERLEIN — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Stettiner Ent. Zeitg., vol. 69, p. 110 (1908)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 220 (1914)

testacea SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 40 (1910)

SUBFAMILY AGATHIDINÆ

Bæognatha KOKUJEW

Horæ Soc. Ent. Rossicæ, vol. 36, p. 243 (1903)
Type: *B. turanica* Kokujew

canariensis SZÉPLIGETI — CANARIES

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 411 (1908)

Orgilus HALIDAY

Ent. Mag., vol. 1, p. 262 (1833)
Type: *O. obscurator* Nees

apostolicus TURNER — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), vol. 10, p. 277 (1922)

bifasciatus TURNER — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), vol. 10, p. 276 (1922)

parcus TURNER — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), vol. 10, p. 276 (1922)

pusillus SZÉPLIGETI — MADAGASCAR
Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 426 (1913)
Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 152 (1915)

Pseudocremnops SZÉPLIGETI
Ergebn 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1 p. 152 (1915)
Type: *P. atripennis* Szépligeti

atripennis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA, CAMERUN, BELGIAN CONGO
Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 152 (1915)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 212 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 416 (1914)

Megagathis KRIECHBAUMER
Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 311 (1894)
Type: *M. nataliensis* Kriechbaumer

africana SZÉPLIGETI — TOGO, SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 212 (1914)

borealis SZÉPLIGETI — TRIPOLIS
Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 212 (1914)

costata BRULLÉ — BOURBONIA, TOGO
Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymen., vol. 4, p. 492 (1846) (*Agathis*)

flagellaris SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO
Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 151 (1915)

fülleborni SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 212 (1914)

nataliensis KRIECHBAUMER — ZULULAND, NATAL
Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 312 (1894)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 144 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 285 (1926)

persimilis SZÉPLIGETI — EQUATORIAL AFRICA
Ergebn. 2ten. Zent-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 151 (1915)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 212 (1914)

pulchricornis SZÉPLIGETI BELGIAN CONGO

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 415 (1914)

rufigaster SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 212 (1914)

schoutedeni SZÉPLIGETI BELGIAN CONGO, NATAL

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 415 (1914)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 285 (1926)

stellata SZÉPLIGETI BELGIAN CONGO, CAMERUN

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 151 (1915)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 211 (1914)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 415 (1914)

testacea CAMERON SEYCHELLES IS.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Zool. (2), vol. 12, p. 82 (1907)

variabilis SZÉPLIGETI BELGIAN CONGO, SPANISH GUINEA

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 150 (1915)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 212 (1914)

SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 415 (1914)

Cænophylax Schulz

Zool. Ann., vol. 4, p. 88 (1911)

ASHMEAD, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 119 (1900) (*Neophylax*, nec McLachlan)

ROHWER, Proc. Ent. Soc., Washington, vol. 17, p. 56 (1915) (*Neophylax*)

snyderi ROHWER CONGO

Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 17, p. 56 (1915)

Camptothlipsis ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 166 (1920)

costalis ENDERLEIN TRANSVAAL

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918,) Heft 11, p. 167 (1920)

perula ENDERLEIN ERITREA

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 167 (1920)

Hyrtanommatium ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 165 (1920)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 285 (1926)

Type: *H. crassum* Enderlein

crassum ENDERLEIN — GOLD COAST
Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 166 (1920)

terebrator BRUES — NATAL
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 86 (1924) (*Eugathis*)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 285 (1926)

Troticus Brullé

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 508 (1846)
Type: *T. ovatus* Brullé

ovatus BRULLÉ — CAPE PROVINCE
Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 509 (1846)

Euagathis SZÉPLIGETI

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 23, p. 62 (1900)
Type: *E. bifasciata* Szépligeti

albotarsus SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN
Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 10 (1905)

annulitarsis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 215 (1914)

atripennis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 215 (1914)

ecostatus SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 216 (1914)

hemixanthopterus SZÉPLIGETI — FRENCH SOMALILAND
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 116 (1914)

levis SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 216 (1914)

politus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 216 (1914)

rufithorax SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 187 (1914)

suturalis SZÉPLIGETI — MOZAMBIQUE
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 217 (1914)

transitor SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 216 (1914)

Macroagathis SZÉPLIGETI

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 418 (1908)

Type: *M. levis* Szépligeti

levis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 418 (1908)

Cremnops FÖRSTER

Verh. naturf. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 246 (1862)

Type: *C. desertor* Linn.

africana SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CAMERUN

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 51 (1905)
SZÉPLIGETI, ibid., vol. 6, p. 419 (1908)

atripennis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 211 (1914)

costata BRULLÉ — SIERRA LEONE, TANGANYIKA TERR., REUNION

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén. vol. 4, p. 492 (1846) (*Agathis*)
KRIECHBAUMER, Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 63 (1894) (*anomala*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 419 (1908)
ROMAN, Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 120 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 38 (1910)

elegantissima SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 38 (1910)

monochroa SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 603 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 211 (1914)

obsolescens BRUES — ZULULAND

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 91 (1924)

persimilis SZÉPLIGETI — FRENCH CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 116 (1914)

pulchripennis SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN

Ark. Zool. vol. 2, No. 14, p. 9 (1905)

rufigaster SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 188 (1914)

rufitarsis SZÉPLIGETI — FRENCH GUINEA

Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 103 (1913)

schubotzi Szépligeti — Belgian Congo
Ergebn. 2 ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 150 (1915)

variabilis Szépligeti — French Guinea
Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7 p. 103 (1914)

zululandensis Brues — Zululand
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 90 (1924)

Mesoagathis Cameron

Rec. Albany Mus. Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 172 (1905)
Type: *M. fuscipennis* Cameron

fuscipennis Cameron — Cape Province
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 172 (1905)

Adiathlipsis Enderlein

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 194 (1920)
Type: *A. fasciata* Enderlein

fasciata Enderlein — Madagascar
Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 195 (1920)

Disophrys Förster

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 246 (1862)
Kriechbaumer, Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 65 (1894) (*Pseudagathis*)
Kriechbaumer, *ibid.*, *t.c.* p. 312 (1894) (*Brachyrhopalum*)
Cameron, Rec. Albany Mus. Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 157 (1905) (*Xanthomicrodus*)

albotarsus Szépligeti — Belgian Congo
Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 416 (1914)

atrocarpa Szépligeti — Spanish Guinea
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 213 (1914)

blandula Enderlein — Camerun
Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 186 (1920)

cæsia Klug — Algeria (Europe)
Watl; Reise d. Tirol, p. 89 (1835) (*Agathis*)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe., vol. 4, p. 574 (1890) (*cæsus*)
Szépligeti, Termes. Füzetek, vol. 19, p. 308, 377 (1896)
Kriechbaumer, Ent. Nachr., Jahrg 24, p. 182 (1898)

cæsia, var. **rubinotum** STRAND. ALGERIA

Entom. Zeits. Stuttgart, vol. 24, p. 219 (1910)

calabarica KRIECHBAUMER OLD CALABAR, SPANISH GUINEA

Entom. Nachrich., vol. 24, p. 65 (1898)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 214 (1914)

capensis SZEPLIGETI CAPE PROVINCE

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 214 (1914)

dichroa Brullé SOUTH AFRICA

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 485 (1846) (*Agathis*)

CAMERON, Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 158 (1905) (*Microdus bipustulatus*)

SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 116 (1914) (*Disophrys tarsalis*)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 86 (1924)

BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 284 (1925)

erythropus CAMERON TRANSVAAL

Ann. Trasvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 205 (1911)

evanescens ENDERLEIN MADAGASCAR

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 188 (1920)

exilis ENDERLEIN MADAGASCAR

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 187 (1920)

flaviceps SZÉPLIGETI SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 213 (1914)

fraudator SZEPLIGETI CAMERUN, TOGO, TANGANYIKA TERR., COMORA ISL.

Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 426 (1913)

SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 214 (1914)

guineënsis SZEPLIGETI GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 215 (1914)

insidiator SZÉPLIGETI SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 214 (1914)

intermedia SZÉPLIGETI BELGIAN CONGO

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 416 (1914)

iridipennis CAMERON MOZAMBIQUE

Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 158 (1905) (*Xanthomicrodus*)

BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 86 (1924)

lutea BRULLÉ — EQUATORIAL & SO. AFRICA & ADJACENT ISL., MADAGASCAR

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymen., vol. 4, p. 506 (1846) (*Agathis*)
GERSTAECKER, Reise nach Mossam. p. 524 (1862) (*Agathis*)
SAUSSURE, in Grandidier, Hist. Madagascar, Hymén, pl. 15, fig. 27 (1890) (*Coccygidium*)
KRIECHBAUMER, Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 312 (1894) (*Brachyrhopalum pallidum*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 38 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Erbegn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 2, p. 414 (1911)
CAMERON, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 379 (1912) (*Xanthomicrodus pallidinervis*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar., Portici, vol. 7, p. 103 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 426 (1913)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 188 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 416 (1914)
ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 187 (1920)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 86 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 284 (1926)

melanogaster SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Ergebn. 2 ten. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 152 (1915)

mellea ROMAN — KATANGA, NUBIA, KENYA COLONY

Ent. Tidskr., vol. 31, p. 121, fig. (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 214 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 416 (1914)

minor SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 213 (1914)

mitra ENDERLEIN — MADAGASCAR

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918) Heft 11, p. 187 (1920)

natalensis SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO, SOUTHERN AFRICA

Term. Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 71 (1902)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 416 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 117 (1914)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 86 (1914)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 284 (1926)

nigricornis BRULLÉ — SENEGAL, BELGIAN CONGO, TANGANYIKA TERR.

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 490 (1846) (*Agathis*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 413 (1908)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 417 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 117 (1914)

pallidinervis CAMERON

vide *lutea* Brullé

pedalis BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 85 (1924)

picturata BRUES — TRANSVAAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 84 (1924)

punctata SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 417 (1914)

rufa CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 38 (1906)
BRUES, ibid., vol. 19, p. 86 (1924)

seminiger SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO, NYASALAND

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. vol. 3, p. 414 (1911)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 418 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 117 (1914)

severini SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 417 (1914)

striatus SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 213 (1914)

tarsalis SZÉPLIGETI — WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 116 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 215 (1914)

testacea CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 38 (1906)

xanthostigma SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Ergebn. 2 ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 153 (1915)

Agathis LATREILLE

Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins., vol. 13. p. 175 (1805)

areolaris SZÉPLIGETI — ABYSSINIA

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 217 (1914)

bovæi LUCAS — ALGERIA

Explor. Sci. Algérie, Zool., vol. 3, p. 337 (1846)
BRULLÉ, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 486 (*erythromalus*)

brullei LUCAS — ALGERIA

Explor. Sci. Algérie, Zool., vol. 3, p. 1846, p. 338 (1846)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe, vol. 4, p. 569 (1890)

capensis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 37 (1906) (*Agathis*?)

foveola Brullé — SENEGAL

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén., vol. 4, p. 491 (1846)

ornaticeps CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 377 (1912)

ornaticornis CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 377 (1912)

thoracica LUCAS — ALGERIA

Explor. Sci. Algérie, Zool., vol. 3, p. 338 (1846)
MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 569 (1890)

trifasciatus CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 378 (1912)

Crassomicrodus ASHMEAD

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 128 (1900)
BRADLEY, Psyche, vol. 23, p. 139 (1916)

Type: *C. fulvescens* Cresson

pumilus SZÉPLIGETI — TRANSVAAL

Ent. Mitt., vol. 2, p. 385 (1913) (*Epimicrodus*)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 287 (1926)

Braunsia Kriechbaumer

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 62 (1894)

Type: *B. bilunata* Enderlein (*bicolor* Kriechbaumer)

analis KRIECHBAUMER — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 309 (1894)
ENDERLEIN, Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 443 (1904)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 219 (1914)

antennalis SZÉPLIGETI — SIERRA LEONE

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 3, p. 52 (1905)

bilunata ENDERLEIN — CAMERUN, SENEGAL, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 440 (1904)
KRIECHBAUMER, Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 64 (1894) (*bicolor* nec Brullé 1846)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 38 (1910)

congoënsis ENDERLEIN — SPANISH GUINEA, CONGO, BELGIAN CONGO

Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 437 (1904)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 418 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 218 (1914)

enderleini SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY, TANGANYIKA TERR.

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 39 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 189 (1914)

erlangeri ENDERLEIN — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 442 (1904)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 420 (1908)

excelsa BRUES — NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 89 (1924)

fenestrata KRIECHBAUMER — NATAL, SEYCHELLES, MADAGASCAR

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 310 (1894)
ENDERLEIN, Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 441 (1904)
CAMERON, Proc. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., (2) vol. 12, p. 83 (1907) (*melanoptera*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 39 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 419 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 219 (1914)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 117 (1914) (*melanoptera*)
ENDERLEIN, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 198 (1920)

fulvicollis CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 379 (1912)

fuscipennis ENDERLEIN — TOGO, SPANISH GUINEA, BELGIAN & FRENCH CONGO, CAMERUN

Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 436 (1904)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 11 (1905)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 218 (1914)

Szépligeti, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 117 (1914)
Szépligeti, Ergebn. 2 ten. Zent-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 153 (1915)

kriegeri Enderlein — Tanganyika Territory, Madagascar
Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 444 (1904)
Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 426 (1913)

madagascariensis Enderlein — Madagascar
Stettiner Ent. Zeitg., vol. 67, p. 257 (1906)

melanura Enderlein — Cape Province
Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 446 (1904)

metanastriæ Brues — Uganda
Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 290 (1926)

mimetica Brues — Natal
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 88 (1924)

nigriceps Cameron — Belgian Congo
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 378 (1912)

occidentalis Enderlein — Equatorial Africa
Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 438 (1904)
Szépligeti, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 218 (1914)
Szépligeti, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 58, p. 117 (1914)
Enderlein, Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 198 (1920)

occidentalis, var. **obscurior** Enderlein — Equatorial Africa
Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 439 (1904)
Szépligeti, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 420 (1908)
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ochracea Enderlein — Cape Province
Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 445 (1904)

orientalis Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 218 (1914)

partita Brues — Natal
Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 289 (1926)

pleuralis BRUES — UGANDA

Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 291 (1926)

pulchripennis SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Ergebn. 2 ten Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 153 (1915)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 419 (1914)

reicherti Enderlein — TOGO, SPANISH GUINEA

Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 439 (1904)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 219 (1914)

ruficeps KRIECHBAUMER — GUINEA, CAMERUN

Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 64 (1894)
ENDERLEIN, Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., vol. 20, p. 437 (1904)
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similis SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN

Ark. Zool., vol. 2, No. 14, p. 11 (1905)

sjöstedti SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 39 (1910)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 6, p. 421 (1908)
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stellifera SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO

Wiss. Ergebn. 2 ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 153 (1915)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 419 (1914)

trifasciata ENDERLEIN — MADAGASCAR

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 84A (1918), Heft 11, p. 198 (1920)

subsulcata ENDERLEIN — CAPE PROVINCE

Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., vol. 22, p. 446 (1904)

tricolor GERSTAECKER — MOZAMBIQUE

Mon. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 264 (1858) (*Agathis*)
ENDERLEIN, Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., vol. 23, p. 442 (1904)

Ærophilus SZÉPLIGETI

Termes. Füzetek, vol. 25, p. 73 (1902)

Type: *Æ. brullei* Szépligeti

dubiosus SZEPLIGETI — SENEGAL

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 217 (1914)

Bassus FABRICIUS

Syst. Piez., p. 93 (1804)
NEES, Nova. Act. Acad. Nat. Curios., vol. 9, p. 304 (1818) (*Microdus*) *Microdus* of later authors.

Type: *B. calculator* Fabricius

aciculatus BRUES — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Proc. American Acad. Arts. Sci., vol. 61, p. 285 (1926)

ambiguus KOHL — SOKÓTRA
Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, vol. 71, p. 294 (1907) (*Microdus*)

antefurcalis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 220 (1914) (*Microdus*)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 287 (1926)

concolor SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 219 (1914) (*Microdus*)

longiseta SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 219 (1914) (*Microdus*)

macronura SZÉPLIGETI — BELGIAN CONGO
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mesoxanthus SZÉPLIGETI — MADAGASCAR
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postfurcalis SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 220 (1914) (*Microdus*)

triangularis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 219 (1914) (*Microdus*)

Spilomicrodus CAMERON

Timehri, Journ. Roy. Agric. Soc. Brit. Guiana, vol. 1, p. 323 (1911)
BRADLEY, Psyche, vol. 23, p. 140 (1916)

Type: *S. nigriceps* Cameron

curvinervis CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 205 (1911) (*Crassomicrodus*)

Hormagathis BRUES

Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 287 (1926)

Type: *H. mellea* Brues

mellea BRUES — NATAL
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 288 (1926)

Subfamily MICROGASTRINÆ

Apanteles Förster

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 245 (1862)
Type: *A.* (*Microgaster*) *obscurus* Nees

africanus Viereck — Transvaal
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 174 (April, 1911)

basimacula Cameron — Cape Province
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 173 (1905)
Cameron, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 204 (1906)

beneficus Viereck — Portuguese East Africa
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 175 (1911)

cameroni Brues — Transvaal
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 145 (1924)
Cameron, Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 207 (1911) (*africanus*, nec Viereck, 1911)

capensis Cameron — Cape Province
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 203 (1906)

carinatus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 602 (1913)

chrysippi Viereck — Portugese East Africa, Madagascar
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 175 (1911)
Szépligeti, Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 426 (1913)

coxalis Szépligeti — Nyasaland
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 413 (1911)

discretus Szépligeti — Kenya Colony
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 185 (1914)

eurygaster Cameron — Transvaal
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 207 (1911)

falcatus Nees — Egypt (Europe)
Hymen. Ichneum. Affin. Monog., vol. 1, p. 175 (1834) (*Microgaster*)
Walker, List. Hymen. Egypt. p. 5 (1871) (*Microgaster*)
Marshall, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1885, p. 192 (1885)
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fuscinervis Cameron — Transvaal
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 207 (1911)

gallicolus GIRAUD — ALGERIA
Ann. Soc. Ent. France (4), vol. 9, p. 480 (1809) (*Microgaster*)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén Europe, vol. 4, p. 493 (1890)

glomeratus Linné — NORTHERN AFRICA (Europe)
Syst. Nat. Ed. 10a, vol. 1, p. 568 (1758)
NEES, Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., vol. 1, p. 174 (1834)
MARSHALL, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 176 (1885)
MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 422 (1888)

gowdei GAHAN — UGANDA
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 54, p. 589 (1918)

incompletus SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO, 10,000 FT.
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 185 (1914)

lacteipennis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 602 (1913)

langenburgensis SZÉPLIGETI — NYASALAND
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 412 (1911)

liopleuris SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 185 (1914)

maculitarsis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Rec. Albany Mus., vol. 1, p. 173 (1905)

orientalis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 602 (1913)

pallidocinctus GAHAN — UGANDA
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 54, p. 588 (1918)

rugosus SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, Hymen., p. 184 (1914)

testaceiventris CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 208 (1911) (*testaceioventris*)

testaceolineatus CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 208 (1918)

transvaalensis CAMERON — TRANSVAAL
Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 208 (1911)

trochanteratus Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped. 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 412 (1911)

ugandaënsis Gahan — Uganda

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 54, p. 589 (1918)

Stenopleura Viereck

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 187 (1911)

Type: *S. sesamiæ* Cameron

sesamiæ Cameron — Portugese E. Africa, Cape Province

Trans. South African Philos. Soc., vol. 16, p. 335 (1906) (*Apanteles*) Viereck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 188 (1911)

Xestapanteles Cameron

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 447 (1909)

Type: *X. latiannulatus* Cameron

latiannulatus Cameron — Mozambique

Zeits. Naturwiss., vol. 81, p. 448 (1909)

Microgaster Latreille

Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., vol. 3, p. 189 (1802)

Type: *M. deprimator* Fabr.

bicolor Szépligeti — Kenya Colony

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., 1907–08, vol. 3, p. 413 (1911)

carbonaria Holmgren — Mauritius

Eugenies Resa, vol. 2, p. 433 (1868)

fasciipennis Gahan — Uganda

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 54, p. 587 (1918)

Microplitis Förster

Verh. naturf. ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 245 (1862)

Type: *M. sordipes* Nees

tunetensis Marshall — Tunis

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. 6, p. 363 (1900)

Urogaster ASHMEAD

Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 286 (1900)
ASHMEAD, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 132 (1900)
Type: *U. vulgaris* Ashmead.

carbonaria Holmgren — MAURITIUS
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fuscicornis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
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Mirax HALIDAY

Entom. Mag., vol. 1, p. 263 (1833)
Type: *M. rufilabris*

africana BRUES — NATAL
Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 292 (1926)

SUBFAMILY METEORINÆ

Meteorus HALIDAY

Entom. Mag., vol. 3, p. 24 (1835)
Type: *M. pendulator* Latreille

atrator CURTIS — ALGERIA (Europe)
British Entom., vol. 9, p. 415 (1832) (*Zele*)
NEES, Hymen. Ichneum. affin. Monog., vol. 1, p. 41 (1834) (*Perilitus similator*)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe, vol. 5, p. 96 (1891)

durbanensis BRUES — NATAL
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 294 (1926)

fasciatus BRUES — NATAL
Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 295 (1926)

flavicornis SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 228 (1914)

kleini SZÉPLIGETI — BRIT. SOUTHWEST AFRICA
Beitr. Landf. Südwestafrikas, vol. 1, p. 191 (1918)

laphygmarum BRUES — RHODESIA
Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 296 (1926)

neavei BRUES — NYASALAND
Proc. American Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 297 (1926)

testaceus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 228 (1914)
Brues, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 295 (1926)

tricolor SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 607 (1913)

trilineatus CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE
Rec. Albany Mus., Grahamstown, vol. 1, p. 242 (1906)
BRUES, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 298 (1926)

SUBFAMILY EUPHORINÆ

Euphorus NEES

Hymen. Ichneum. Affin. Monog., vol. 2, p. 360 (1834)
Type: *E. pallicornis*

nigricarpus SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 607 (1913)

petiolatus WOLLASTON — MADEIRA
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), vol. 1, p. 23 (1858)

xanthostigma SZÉPLIGETI — KENYA COLONY
Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 197 (1914)

Perilitus NEES

Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Curios, vol. 9, p. 302 (1818)
Type: *P. rutilus* Nees

angustatus BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 104 (1924)

brevicollis HALIDAY — ALGERIA (Europe)
Entom. Mag., vol. 3, p. 35 (1835)
MARSHALL, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1887, p. 76 (1887)
MARSHALL, Spéc. Hymén. Europe, vol. 5, p. 40 (1891)

debilis WOLLASTON — MADEIRA
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) vol. 1, p. 23 (1858)

latus BRUES — CAPE PROVINCE
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 104 (1924)

omophli LESNE — ALGERIA

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. 61, p. 305 (1892)
MARSHALL, Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 5 bis, p. 215 (1898)

ruficollis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 29 (1906)

Streblocera WESTWOOD

Philos. Mag. (3), vol. 3, p. 342 (1833)
Type: *S. fulviceps* Westwood

insperata TURNER — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), vol. 10, p. 280 (1922)

Dinocampus FÖRSTER

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 252 (1862)
Type: *D. terminatur* Nees

fulvogaster BRUES — NATAL

Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 299 (1926)

luteus SZÉPLIGETI — KILIMANDJARO 12,000 FT.

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 7, p. 228 (1914)

nigrogaster BRUES — NATAL

Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci., vol. 61, p. 300 (1926)

SUBFAMILY HELORIMORPHINÆ

Helorimorpha SCHMIEDEKNECHT

Hymen. Mitteleuropas, p. 523 (1907)
CAMERON, Soc. Ent. Jahrg. 24, p. 9, (1909) (*Stictometeorus*)
Type: *H. egregia* Schmiedeknecht

africana BRUES — ZULULAND, NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 101 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 301 (1926)

bicolor SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 608 (1913) (*Stictometeorus*)

cameroni SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 229 (1914) (*Stictometeorus*)

coffeæ BRUES TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, NATAL

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 103 (1924)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 301 (1926)

lutea SZÉPLIGETI TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, NATAL

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 11, p. 608 (1913) (*Stictometeorus*)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 301 (1926)

rufa CAMERON NATAL, CAPE PROVINCE

Soc. Entom., Jahrg., p. 9 (1909) (*Stictometeorus*)
BRUES, Proc. American Acad. Arts Sci., vol. 61, p. 301 (1926)

FAMILY ALYSIIDÆ

SUBFAMILY DANCUSINÆ

Cœlinius NEES.

Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Curios., vol. 9, p. 301 (1818)
CURTIS, British Ent., vol. 6, p. 289 (1829)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 230 (1914) (*Chænon*)
Type: *C. parvulus* Nees

ater SZÉPLIGETI KILIMANDJARO, 9,000–12,000 FT.

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 230 (1914) (*Chænon*)

Heratemis WALKER

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), vol. 5, p. 310 (1860)
Type: *H. filosa* Walker

longicornis BRUES ZULULAND

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 112 (1924)

SUBFAMILY ALYSIINÆ

Aphæreta FÖRSTER

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 264 (1862)
Type: *A. minuta* Nees

sarcophagæ BRIDWELL CAPE PROVINCE

Holcalysia CAMERON

Entomologist, vol. 38, p. 268 (1905)
Type: *H. testaceipes* Cameron

testaceipes CAMERON CAPE PROVINCE

Entomologist, vol. 38, p. 269 (1905)

Cœlalysia CAMERON

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 212 (1911)
TURNER, Bull. Ent. Research, vol. 177 (1917)

Type: *C. lutea* Cameron

bicolor SZÉPLIGETI — NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 417 (1911) (*Idiasta*)
SZEPLIGETI, Rés. Sci. Voyage Alluaud, p. 196 (1914) (*Idiasta*)
TURNER, Bull. Ent. Research, vol. 8, p. 177 (1917)

camerunensis ENDERLEIN

Arch. Naturg., Jahrg. 78A Heft 6, p. 100 (1912) (*Alysia*)
TURNER, Bull. Ent. Research, vol. 8, p. 177 (1917)

glossinophaga TURNER — GOLD COAST

Bull. Ent. Research, vol. 8, p. 177 (1917)

goniarcha CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 381 (1912) (*Alysia*)
TURNER, Bull. Ent. Research, vol. 8, p. 177 (1917)

lusoriæ BRIDWELL — CAPE PROVINCE

Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., vol. 4, p. 175 (1919) (*Alysia*)
BRUES, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 19, p. 111 (1924)

lutea CAMERON — TRANSVAAL

Ann. Transvaal Mus., vol. 2, p. 212 (1911)
TURNER, Bull. Ent. Research, vol. 8, p. 177 (1917)

maculiceps CAMERON — BELGIAN CONGO

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 56, p. 381 (1912) (*Alysia*)
TURNER, Bull. Ent. Research, vol. 8, p. 177 (1917)

nigriceps SZÉPLIGETI — EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 417 (1911) (*Idiasta*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 229 (1914) (*Idiasta*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Rev. Zool. Africaine, vol. 3, p. 420 (1914)
TURNER, Bull. Ent. Research, vol. 8, p. 177 (1917)

Alitha CAMERON

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 28 (1906)

Type: *A. longipennis* Cameron

longipennis CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 28 (1906)

Idiasta FÖRSTER

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 265 (1862)

Type: *I. maritima* Haliday

africana SZÉPLIGETI — SPANISH GUINEA, CAMERUN, TANGANYIKA TERR.

Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 229 (1914)

postscutellaris SZÉPLIGETI — TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped., vol. 2, p. 42 (1910)

Phænocarpa FÖRSTER

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 267 (1862)
KRIECHBAUMER, Berliner Ent. Zeits., vol. 39, p. 66 (1894) (*Dapsilarthra*)

Type: *P. picinervis* Haliday

cristata SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, BELGIAN CONGO

Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 154 (1915)
SZÉPLIGETI, Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, vol. 7, p. 229 (1914)

madagascariensis SZÉPLIGETI — MADAGASCAR

Wiss. Ergebn. Reise Voeltzkow, vol. 3, p. 428 (1913)

nigriceps KRIECHBAUMER — BELGIAN CONGO

Berliner Ent. Zeits, vol. 39, p. 66 (1894) (*Dapsilarthra*)
SZÉPLIGETI, Ergebn. 2ten. Zent.-Afrika Exped., vol. 1, p. 154 (1915)

pulchricornis SZÉPLIGETI — CAMERUN, TAGANYIKA TERRITORY

Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 417 (1911)
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? testaceipes CAMERON — CAPE PROVINCE

Zeits. Hymen. Hipt., 1905, p. 343 (1905)

Tolbia CAMERON

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, (2), vol. 12, p. 84 (1907)

Type: *P. scævolæ* Cameron

scævolæ CAMERON — ISLE DE LA PASSE

Trans. Linn Soc. London (2), vol. 12, p. 85 (1907)

Aspilota FÖRSTER

Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinlande, vol. 19, p. 268 (1862)

Type: *A.* (*Alysia*) *ruficornis* Nees

incompleta Szépligeti — Tanganyika Territory
Wiss. Ergebn. deutsch. Zentral-Afrika Exped., vol. 3, p. 418 (1911)

Libyophilus Kieffer
Ann. Soc. Sci., Bruxelles, vol. 30, p. 115 (1906)
Type: *L. villosus* Kieffer

villosus Kieffer — Algeria
Ann. Soc. Sci., Bruxelles, vol. 30, p. 115 (1906)

INCERTÆ SEDIS

Allochromus Marshall
Agric. prat. pays chauds, p. 643 (1902)
Type: *A. trimerocleri* Marshall.

trimerocleri Marshall — Madagascar
Agric. prat. pays chauds, p. 643 (1902)

Bracon, *sens. latiss.*

æquitator Wiedemann — Cape Province
Analect. Ent., p. 8 (1824)

difficilis Cameron — Cape Province
Ann. South African Mus., vol. 5, p. 58 (1906) (*Bracon* ?)
This may be a Glyptomorpha.

erythrothorax Lucas — Algeria
Explor. Sci. Algérie, Zool., vol. 3, p. 335 (1846)
Marshall, Spéc. Hymén. Europe et Algérie, vol. 4, p. 170 (1888)

itinerator Fabricius — Guinea
Ent. Syst., vol. 2, p. 175 (1793) (*Ichneumon*)
Fabricius, Syst. Piez., p. 102 (1804)
Thunberg, Mem. Acad. St. Petersbourg, vol. 8, p. 260 (1822) (*Ichneumon*)
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Lorenzoa De Stefani Pérez
Marcellia, vol. 8, p. 15 (1909)
Type: *L. solani* Pérez

solani De Stefani Pérez — Eritrea
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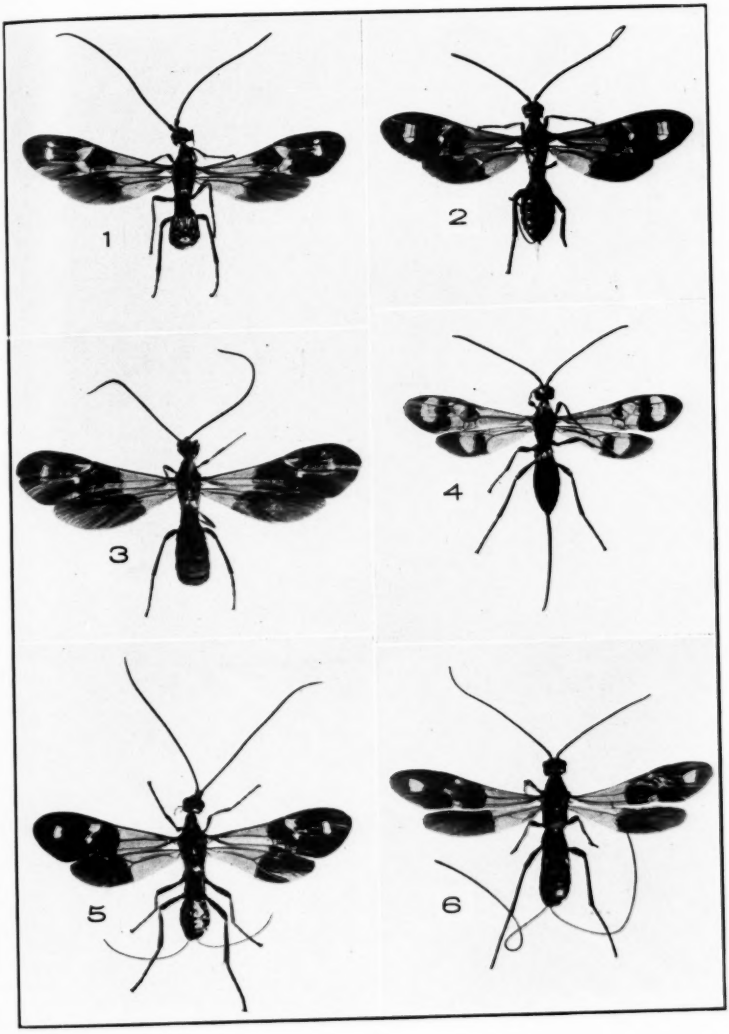
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

Plate I.

Figure 1. *Iphiaulax phosphor* Brues.
Figure 2. *Iphiaulax martinii* Gribodo.
Figure 3. *Mesobracon capensis* Szépligeti.
Figure 4. *Archibracon pulchripennis* Cameron.
Figure 5. *Archibracon servillei* Brullé.
Figure 6. *Odontobracon spilopterus* Cameron.

Plate II.

Figure 7. *Ogmophasmus erythrothorax* Cameron.
Figure 8. *Braunsia mimetica* Brues.
Figure 9. *Hyrtanommatium terebrator* Brues.
Figure 10. *Braunsia pleuralis* Brues.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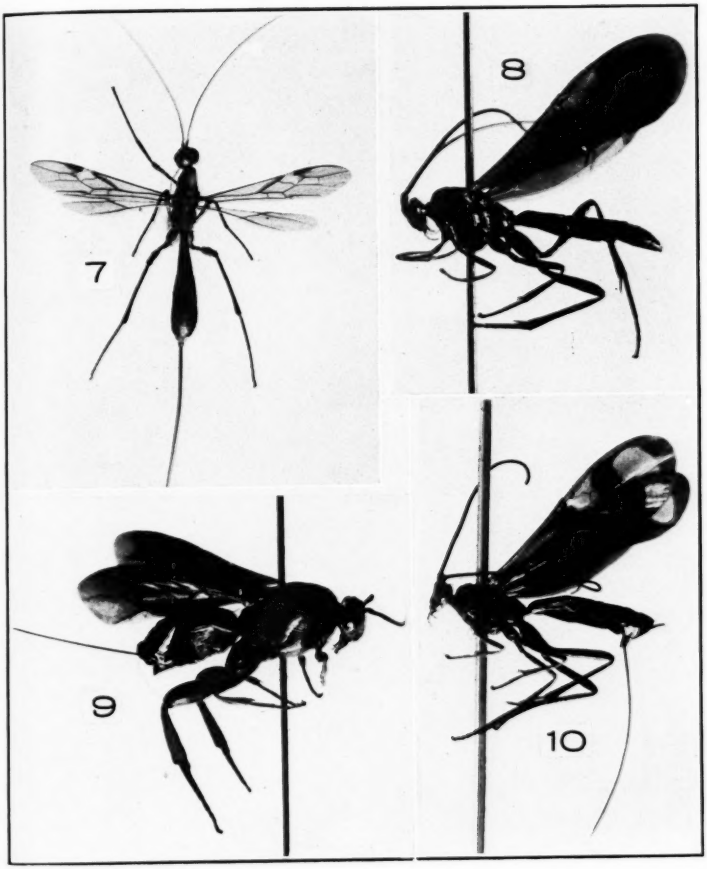
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